The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Barnett's Cocaine

Is sold lower at Fleming's Drug Store than elsewhere in the city. No. 81 Market street.

Important to Families, Business Men, Etc.

The very *best quality* of Pine Kindling Wood prepared to suit *every description* of furnaces, stoves and grates, is now offered (delivered free) *at only twenty-five cents per barrel*. Address the Iron City Match Works, corner of Seventh and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. See advertisement in another column.

Blankets.

Robes, Rugs, Fur Goods, and all goods in the horse line, for the winter season, marked down to close out, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

The Drudgery of Wash Day.

It is repeated at last by the discovery of the "Queen of the West Tub," a fluid which combined with water absolutely cleanses all kinds of fabrics in one-third the time that the best quality of soap can do it, and saves labor, health, temper and money, and positively improves the clothes by thoroughly cleansing and bleaching them. Manufactured by the Texas Manufacturing Company. Office No. 128 Wood street. Send to your grocer for a bottle. Try it.

The Celebrated

Triumph Co k Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 285 Liberty street. SMW

The Gettysburg Asylum.

The most worthy enterprise of the day, it is universally admitted, is the grand popular movement to erect the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers. The martyred Lincoln once said: "In the hour of our happiness and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and a nationality." Truly, a better opportunity to provide a national home for all soldiers could not present itself than the present one of subscribing one dollar to the fund for the erection of the grand asylum building. *The Invalid Corps* here, and France has her *Hotel Des Invalides*; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals; Russia and Prussia similar establishments. Shall the United States have her Gettysburg Asylum? So buy a ticket at the Pittsburgh Agency, Hellman, Hoeber & Co., No. 35 Fifth street. Remember that $40,000 in valuable presents will be distributed among the ticket holders in accordance with the charter granted by the last Legislature. E. R. Gartner, Agent.

Buffalo Robes.

At very low figures, to close out, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 285 Liberty street. SMW

Horse Blankets

Down to nearly cost, to close out, at Jackson & Frew's, No. 102 Wood street.

Facts for the People.

The Singer Sewing Machine has created a place for itself—in the front rank of Family Sewing Machines. Its novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantages of Singer's Improvement will be plain at first sight. The Button-hole Machine is a perfect device—ingenious and pronounced unrivalled by all. Call and examine both at Straw & Morton's, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

Try Them--Buy Them.

Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 134 Wood street.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 285 Liberty street. SMW

Jackson & Frew

Are closing out their entire winter stock of goods, at very low figures, at 102 Wood street.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 285 Liberty street. SMW

Trunks, Trunks.

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Buy the Best

Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 134 Wood street.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices. Send for samples. Allen Adler, 20 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. W. Hamilton was yesterday morning, at Annapolis, elected United States Senator from Maryland, for six years, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. The vote on the last ballot stood: Hamilton, 56; Swann, 46; Merrick, 7; Pratt 1. Reverdy Johnson received no votes. Mr. Hamilton was formerly a member of Congress from Maryland.

A Washington dispatch says: General Ord had an interview with the President, and assured him that negro suffrage never could be successfully consummated in the South.

Havana advices state that Santa Anna and his companions are very busily occupied, and some curious developments in regard to his intrigues are looked for.

Patent Commissioner Theaker's resignation has been accepted and he has retired.

The Controller of the State of Georgia has refused to recognize General Meade's authority, and a general order issued Thursday evening from headquarters removes John T. Barnes, said Controller, and appoints Capt. Charles Wheaton, of the Twenty-third Infantry, to his place.

A Selma, Ala., dispatch says: Hon. P. G. Wood has decided that he could not comply with General Pope's order in regard to placing negroes on the jury, without violating his official oath, and Thursday his court was suppressed by the military authorities. At a meeting of the bar of Dallas county, Judge Wood was unanimously sustained.

A Florida committee has petitioned General Meade to postpone the Florida convention for thirty days, to correct registration frauds, but, after telegraphing to General Grant in relation thereto, General Meade decided not to order its postponement.

Barber, Choate & Naber's furniture factory, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $80,000: insured for $34,000.

BY MAILS.

The Internal revenue records just made public show that the receipts for amusements in New York and Brooklyn last year amounted to $6,163,375. Niblo's heads the list with $505,-394—the work of the "Black Crook." The *Herald*, which publishes the list, makes no allusion to Barnum's Museum, because of its malice toward the showman. The establishment, however, ranks next to Niblo's. Wallack's comes third on the list, and, what is a matter of surprise, the Olympic Theater ranks as the fourth.

The cattle trade of Buffalo for 1867, is set down at $34,000,000. And this is only one of the great centers of the cattle trade of the United States. What a beef-eating people we are! John Bull must look to his teeth, or he will lose his title of the beef-eating animal of the world.

The library of the late Albert G. Greene, of Providence, R. I., numbered twenty thousand volumes, and was one of the most curious as well as one of the largest private collections in the county. Besides the substantial works, there were oddities in it of various kinds not to be found together anywhere else.

The celebrated sheep Green Mountain, owned by Hon. Edwin Hammond & Son, of Middlebury, Vt., died on Tuesday, the 7th inst., of inflammation of the kidneys. This ram was the progeny of the celebrated Gold Drop, was three years of age last spring, was probably the best stock sheep in the world, and constantly increasing in value to his owners and to the breeders of Vermont. He could not have been purchased for $15,000.

The Omaha *Republican*, 13th inst., says: "We are informed by George W. Frost, Esq., Purchasing agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, that sixty-five new locomotives have been contracted for by the road, which are to be delivered here early in the spring. Thirty-four thousand tons of rails and 55,000 kegs of railroad spikes have also just been contracted for, to be delivered along from this date till the opening of the season. This rail will lay 300 miles of railroad track.

Wildcats are plenter in the State of Connecticut than they were fifty years ago. In the northern part of Litchfield county and in Hartford county many of them are shot. One weighing twenty-six pounds and measuring twenty inches high, was shot in Harland Saturday week. The largest one ever killed in the State was shot ten years ago in East Lynne; it weighed forty-one pounds. A man in Granby was thus lately followed by a hungry wildcat, but the animal did not have courage to attack him.

After a lapse of fifty years, during which period the American Colonization Society have worked very hard and spent over two million of dollars, only about eighteen thousand emigrants have been transported to the colored colonies of Liberia. The civilized negro prefers to live in a temperate climate where he can earn a decent living, and not spend half his savings for quinine to resist the attacks of malarious coast fevers.

From Salt Lake papers we learn that the whole country has been deluged with rain storms unparalleled in its history; that wheat sown on the 20th of September was ten inches in height on the 24th ult.; that Conidock and daughter are still playing to crowded houses in the Salt Lake Theater, and that the *Daily Herald*, a 14 by 20 newspaper published at Helena, sells for $27 per annum, $15 for 6 months, and $8 for 3 months.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Serious if Not Fatal Accident to a Railway Employee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., January 17, 1868.—A young man named George Fisher, employed as a fireman on the engine of the mail train which left this place at six o'clock this morning, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for Chicago, met with a serious, and it is feared fatal accident, near North Robinson station. He was engaged in oiling the engine, and in stepping from one side to the other near the front, it is supposed, he missed his footing and fell from the engine, striking his head upon the rail or tie. The engineer missed him at North Robinson, and immediately backed up to where the unfortunate young man was found lying in an insensible condition, with his skull badly fractured, arm broken and otherwise injured. He was taken on the train to Bucyrus, and thence by a special car to this place, where his relatives reside. He has remained unconscious up to this evening, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

ORRVILLE, OHIO.

Daring Highway Robbery--Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, O., January 17, 1868.

A German pack peddler was knocked down and robbed of four hundred and fifty dollars and a watch, by some unknown person at ten o'clock this morning, within sight of town. No arrests made.

John McGill, Railroad Ticket Agent, and one of our leading citizens, died to-day.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

RULES OF THE HOUSE DISCUSSED.

Probable Defeat of "Ring" Movements.

Investigation of Recent Legislation.

Transfer of Railroad Suits to Center Co.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Session opened with prayer by Rev. John Douglass, of Pittsburgh.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing and amending the rules of the House. Finally, on motion of Mr. Hickman, of Chester, it was resolved that the rules adopted by the last House be adopted for the present body, except that after a bill has been ten days in the hands of any Committee, after having been referred to them, a majority of votes shall be sufficient to order it to be reported back. The vote stood yeas 72, yeas 10.

Mr. Linton, of Cambria, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears in the *Legislative Record* (the Senate bill 1001, of session 1867, act authorizing the removal of certain suits at law from the Court of Cambria to the Court of Center county was amended in the House by substituting Somerset for Center; and,

WHEREAS, It appears from the Senate journal that notwithstanding the amendment of the House the bill was returned to the Senate as having passed the House without amendment, whereby said bill was signed as a law without the concurrence of both Houses.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to investigate and report to the House the circumstances attending the passage of said bill.

Agreed to.

The committee will hereafter be announced. This refers to the suits for injuries at the Johnstown accident in 1866.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Stanton Resolution---The Gallant Lee"---The House Committees--Grumblers---Passenger Railway on Liberty Street.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 16, 1868.

The resolutions in the Senate relative to the reinstatement of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, were discussed to-day in that body until the hour of adjournment, without coming to a vote. They were then postponed until next Tuesday evening and made the special order for that session. The resolution offered yesterday in the House, by Colonel Kleckner, of Philadelphia, of a similar import, came up this morning in regular order, and Mr. Strang, of Tioga, having the floor on yesterday at the hour of adjournment, proceeded to argue in favor of the passage of the resolutions. He said he stated but a historical fact when he re-called to mind the course of his Democratic friends seven years ago in this hall. When the brave Major Anderson had to surrender Sumter to the rebels, when he was overpowered, and the news of that surrender came flashing over the wires, it was proposed to pledge the credit of the State of Pennsylvania to the general government to assist it in suppressing the rebellion. The Representatives of the Democratic party, who then occupied seats on this floor, voted, *no*. That, from that day until the close of the war that same party, by its Representatives, its State and National Legislatures, had voted "no" on every measure proposed for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for the suppression of rebellion. And yet the same party which made such an unenviable record during the war, could not allow any unflinching loyal man, who had taken an active part in maintaining the Government against the machinations of their Southern brethren, to remain in position in the Government, or to receive the emoluments of office, if they could prevent it. He also answered the argument, or rather statement of Mr. Jones, that it was unconstitutional for the United States Senate to reinstate Mr. Stanton in the War Office, by referring to the clause in the Constitution in relating to the appointing power, and showed that the Senate was to be consulted and its consent had before such officers could be looked upon as being entitled to the positions to which they might be named by the President. He further argued that the President himself recognized the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill in that, according to its provisions he suspended Mr. Stanton during the recess of Congress, and had also sent to the Senate his reasons for that suspension, as he was required to do by the same act of Congress; thus in two particulars he had clearly and unequivocally recognized its constitutionality and binding character. That the Senate had simply considered the reasons presented by the President for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and after mature deliberation, had concurred that they were sufficient, and therefore had reinstated him. And the resolution now under consideration merely expressed the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania for the correct conclusion to which the Senate of the United States had arrived. The spirit of Mr. Strang was clear, and his reasoning was unanswerable.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Reinoehl, Herr and Mann in favor of, and by Cornman, Linton, Playford and Chalfant against its passage. Playford, from Fayette, in his remarks yesterday, in speaking of General Lee, called him the *Agitator General of the South*. He was handled to-day by Mr. Strang, Reinoehl and Herr most unmercifully for that expression. Mr. Linton and Mr. Playford both tried to explain and apologise for the expression.

The House held a session this afternoon for the further discussion of the same subject. Dems. of Clinton, Hickman, of Chester, Jenks, of Jefferson, Mann, of Potter, McMiller, of Montgomery, and Boyd, of York, delivered speeches.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House for the present session. As I wrote you several days ago, Hon. George Wilson is Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and two other of the Allegheny members are on it—Ford and Miller. The following Northern and Western members are on the same Committee: Strang, of Tioga, Weller, of Somerset, Duncan, of Venango, McJunkin, of Butler, Jenks, of Jefferson, Herr, of Dauphin, Wolfe, of Berks, Reinoehl, of Lancaster, Phillips, of Chester, Westbrook, of ——. Speaker Davis has given evidence that he is true to his pledges. The Railroad Committee has a clear and decided majority of the Railroad men on it, and now, if that Committee does not do its duty, Speaker Davis cannot be blamed.

As usual, upon the announcement of the committees, there were deep toned mutterings of discontent. One man was disappointed because he was not Chairman of a particular committee, and another because he was not Chairman of some other committee; and another because he was not placed upon all the prominent committees. The only well grounded objection which was urged against the formation of these committees was the fact that the original friends of Speaker Davis—those who elected by and defended him from the attacks of his enemies—did not fare quite so well as a portion of the bolters. This is not good policy, and should not be pursued by any body. Bolting will become the order of the day if it is recognized as meritorious. The true policy of every man is to appreciate and recognize his true friends, and it there is any partiality shown it should be in their favor. However, the Committees of Speaker of a legislative body, such as the House of Representatives of this State, is not enviable about the time he comes to appoint the standing committees. The Chair has got a fair start this session, and it is to be hoped her interests will be carefully attended to. There is a bill introduced to charter a gas company for your city, and another one about to be introduced to grant a charter to a company to build a passenger railroad along Liberty street.

JUNIUS.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

Senate Amendment Non-Concurred In.

The Reconstruction Supplement.

Vote to be Taken on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1868.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House this afternoon agreed to the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee recommending non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the anti-contraction bill. The difference between the two Houses is that the Senate merely repeals the act of 1866 authorizing the contraction of the currency by the Secretary of the Treasury, while the House bill simply prohibits the Secretary from exercising any power of contraction under that act or any other. The Senate will probably concur with the House.

By unanimous consent the order of the House that the vote on reconstruction be taken to-day was rescinded, and the vote on the bill was postponed until Monday, and it was further resolved that there should be a session to-morrow for debate only.

The rest of the day was spent in debate. The attendance of the spectators and the interest in the debate of to-day were very great. Mr. Boutwell, in the course of his remarks, said that he regretted the failure of the impeachment question last month. He considered it probable that President Johnson would be nominated by the Democratic party for re-election.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the regular business in order during the morning hour to be the call of Committees for reports of a private character.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DODGE, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Captain C. S. Johnson, 17th Iowa Infantry. Passed.

Mr. RAUM, from the same Committee, made an adverse report on the petition of Geo. Wilson for an appropriation in consideration of his services in detecting the Camp Douglas conspiracy. Laid on the table.

Several private bills were passed, including one granting a pension to David Vannostrand, of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was ordered that the session of to-morrow be for general debate only.

On the suggestion of Mr. BINGHAM, it was agreed that the debate on the reconstruction bill should go on to-day, and that the subject might also be discussed to-morrow, and that the previous question shall be considered seconded on Monday after the morning hour.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill for the relief of Gens. G. W. Cullum, J. B. McPherson, and officers, of the Engineer Department of the Army. The intention of the bill is to relieve some technical objection to passage of these officers' accounts, that they had been examined and found correct. Passed.

Mr. PIKE, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of G. C. Tyford, of the Ordnance Department of the United States army, for monies lost while in transit from Vicksburg to Cairo. Withdrawn for the present.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate substitute for the House anti-contraction bill, with the recommendation that it be non-concurred in. He proceeded to explain the difference between the propositions of the House, saying the Senate substitute accomplished, but by a vague phraseology, what the bill accomplished in a direct, plain and unmistakable manner. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending non-concurrence in the Senate amendment.

The amendment was non-concurred, and the bill goes back to the Senate.

The House, at half-past one, resumed consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, on which Mr. BOUTWELL was entitled to the floor. He yielded twenty minutes to Mr. GARFIELD, who addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. He defended the section vesting the General of the army with powers now exercised by the President by reference to various acts of Congress authorizing subordinate officers to perform certain duties. The President of the United States, himself, was a subordinate of Congress. If Congress could pass laws controlling subordinates, what was to prevent it from saying that it might not give its orders to the General of the United States army. The President and his associates were obstructions in the way of the reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion, and Congress proposed to remove that obstruction by transferring the power into the hands of one who had shown loyalty to the law and his willingness to obey the laws of the United States. He (Garfield) wanted it distinctly understood that he believed he might say for the party to which he belonged, that the party intended to take no step backward. They had inaugurated a policy in the 39th Congress which, from that day to the present, had been steadily carrying it out. The gentlemen on the other side were manifestly arrayed with the President in endeavoring to obstruct the work of reconstruction. Without charging on them corrupt motives, and without using any harsh terms concerning them, he would say their conduct was pleasing to every unrepentant, unchanged rebel in the South. The whole mass of the rebel population were in favor of obstructing the reconstruction policy of Congress: that there was not a man who went into the rebellion; not a guerrilla who shot down Union soldiers in ambuscades; not a man who burned Northern cities or steamboats; not a man who starved Union prisoners; not a man who made a raid into Northern States; not a rascal of the rebellion who was not with their party in Congress, attempting to obstruct the reconstruction laws and policy of Congress. With such a hostile combination, did anybody expect that the victorious Republican party would now relent? Did anybody pretend it should move or slip backward? Much less did anybody expect that Congress would permit a subordinate to fling back his lectures, and tell Congress what ought to be and what ought not to be.

Mr. BOUTWELL addressed the House in support of the bill. When the people consulted their Congress, they should take notice of the fact that, for twenty-four months, Congress had struggled for the reorganization of the Southern States; struggled with a man whose heart, whose purposes were in the rebellion, and who was likely to be a candidate of the opposition, for he was to-day the most formidable of all. But he had the expectation that when, in November next, in the States lately in rebellion, and which before then would be restored to the Union, black men went to the polls, they would be driven from them by white men, and there would come up to Congress in February next certificates of election for the candidate of the opposition. The country would then be brought again to the extremity of civil war, or else they should be compelled to surrender at discretion to the infernal rebels. He knew of but one way, and that was a way not yet see that there was but one way, out of these difficulties. The President would thwart this law as he had thwarted others. Whether the failure were to be for good or woe, the duty of Congress was still the same to maintain the authority of the people as represented in Congress, and to enforce by every constitutional power the rights of the loyal people of the country.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, and Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, opposed the bill. The latter characterized the bill as more than infamous. Every State on the Union had a right to representation here. The bill simply contained the principles of the robber. He gave notice that if Gen. Grant should accept this law and execute it in the manner required, he would be taking on him a load which would break his back before the people at the Presidential election. He did not care how great a man Grant was; if he, after having fought for the integrity of the Constitution, should now assume to execute this law, he would forfeit all the honors which he had thus far nobly earned. The Marc Anthony who proposed to offer this crown to Gen. Grant would find that both they and he would meet condemnation.

Mr. PETERS addressed the House in support of the bill, and sent up and had read by the Clerk a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, whose name he did not wish to make public, as an order for his assassination had been issued by Freedmen's Bureau and a member of the Convention, picturing the social condition of affairs in Alabama, and declaring that the disposition of the rebels there was more malignant and desperate than at any period during the war.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated in the same connection that he had received a letter from one of the most reliable gentlemen in Alabama, bearing out the general statements of the other letter, and mentioning the fact that the rebel general Clanton was stumping the State against reconstruction, and telling the colored men that a vote for reconstruction was a vote for open war between the rebels and the colored men.

Mr. JENCKES argued for the constitutionality and beneficent character of the bill.

Mr. ROSS spoke against the bill, which he said was concocted in the same spirit as that which animated the first bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee. He claimed that Congress had not the constitutional power to pass the proposed bill, and that if Congress had the power it would be inexpedient to exercise it. He claimed that the Southern States had now republican forms of government, the same Constitution that had been recognized by Washington and the early fathers of the republic, only modified so as to abolish slavery and prevent the assumption of the rebel debt. This bill proposed to suppress those governments, and to substitute for them a despicable military dictatorship. One of his colleagues [Farnsworth] had spoken of the Democratic members as constitution screamers, but in regard to him he would say that if a man could rotate from a Brigadier General's place into Congress, and from Congress back again to a Brigadier General's place, drawing pay from both part of the time, and who had all his relations either in foreign missions or hunting cotton and trading in the South, or in the army wearing shoulder straps, he might well be loyal.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked his colleague to whom he was applying his remarks.

Mr. ROSS said he applied his remarks to just what he said. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that his colleague had made a charge and refused to back it.

Mr. ROSS said he had made no charge. Some others of his colleagues might act as groomsmen to the expectant Presidential candidates.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that if the gallant soldier to whom the gentleman alluded were present, his colleague [Ross] would not have dared to make the charge he did. Neither himself nor his colleague [Farnsworth] had, as some of their friends had, loaded themselves with contracts to make money out of the Government, and then used that money to break the Government down; nor had they taken part with the public enemy in time of war, nor had they vooed against punishing guerrillas, nor colluded with the murderers of enrolling officers, and then come into the House with their hands dripping with blood.

Mr. ROSS protested that he had done none of the things with which his colleague charged him. After many personal allusions between the two gentlemen, Mr. ROSS resumed his seat.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a petition of citizens of the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District, praying Congress to take legislative action to define the status of naturalized citizens, and to compel the English Government to recognize the validity of American naturalization. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Freedmen affairs, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands, in the Beaufort district, South Carolina.

Mr. BANKS presented a memorial of citizens of Louisiana, for aid in the construction of the Opelousas Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Adjourned.

GEORGIA.

Correspondence between General Meade and Governor Jenkins---The Convention---Thanks to Gen. Meade---Protest from Connecticut---The Bill of Rights.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 17.—The correspondence between General Meade and Governor Jenkins is published. General Meade considers the ordinance passed by the Georgia Convention to levy and collect a specific tax defraying its expenses, and requiring the Treasurer of Georgia to advance forty thousand dollars, to be replaced when the specific tax is collected, as an appropriation made by law in the sense used by the Constitution of Georgia, which provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except by appropriation made by law. General Meade therefore requests Governor Jenkins to issue a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount called for by the convention. He further says that he is clearly of the opinion that the convention is authorized by the reconstruction acts to exercise such additional power as may be necessary for it to discharge the duties which said acts impose. General Meade cites as a precedent for his action in support of the Reconstruction Convention, the appropriations made by the Convention which framed the Constitution. He concludes by asking the co-operation of the Executive Department in the performance of the difficult and embarrassing duties devolving upon him.

Gov. Jenkins, after meeting the substance of Gen. Meade's communication, says that after careful consideration of the whole subject, and with the clearest convictions of duty, he declines to comply with Gen. Meade's request, and thus states his reasons for refusing at some length:

First, he considers the question as arising under the constitution of Georgia, adopted in 1865, and under the constitution of the United States, both of which he has sworn to preserve, protect and defend, no appropriation having been made by the Legislature, and the Convention not having been called in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, but by its simple act appropriate money from the treasury of the State of Georgia, and cannot confer on its agents any larger powers than are possessed by itself. He does not consider the obligation at present binding upon him.

Second. There is nothing in the reconstruction acts which saddles the Treasury with the cost of the novel enterprise the Convention is engaged in. They provide that the Convention shall levy a tax for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention.

Third. Apart from the constitutional principles involved, the liabilities of the State now pressing upon the Treasury would not warrant him in anticipating the Treasurer to advance money to the Convention.

General Meade receives the communication of Gov. Jenkins with profound regret; considers his action an impediment to reconstruction; does not feel called upon to answer his argument, and removes him from the office of the Governor of Georgia, with regret, entertaining for him high personal respect in acting from a conscientious sense of duty.

ATLANTA, January 17.—The Convention today adopted, with some dissenting votes, a resolution thanking Gen. Meade for the course he has pursued in regard to reconstruction. The President laid a letter before the Convention from a Connecticut firm engaged in guano importation, stating that it had lost an order from Savannah for $5,000, and could not collect for what had already been furnished. Georgia planters, on account of the action of the Convention forbidding the collection of old obligations, refused to pay such action as tending to destroy the credit of the South.

Three additional sections of the bill of rights were adopted. The militia is the usual one about which no question has arisen. Service thereto that the General Assembly shall have power to prescribe by law the manner in which arms shall be borne by private persons.

The Commission appointed by General Meade to examine into the alleged maladministration on the part of the City Council has adjourned until Tuesday, in order to give time for a full investigation. After the adjournment a meeting of citizens was held in the Council Chamber, and committees appointed to obtain evidence sustaining the charges set forth in the petition against the Mayor and Council.

General orders No. 12, dated Atlanta, January 17, removes John T. Burns, Comptroller of Georgia, for declining to respect the instructions of and failing to co-operate with Maj. Gen. Meade, Commanding. Captain Charles H. Wheaton, Thirty-third Infantry, has been ordered to Milledgeville to act as Comptroller.

CHICAGO.

Destructive Fire---Loss $100,000.

CHICAGO, January 17.—A fire broke out last night in the five story building, No. 197 Lake street, completely destroying it and damaging the adjoining buildings from No. 193 to 199 to a considerable extent. The building No. 197 Lake street was owned by Samuel Thomas, of Kentucky, and was valued at $45,000. It was occupied by Starrett & Beatty, heavy hardware and agricultural implements. Their stock was valued at $140,000, the loss of which will probably reach $100,000. Number 195 was occupied by Levy & Co., tin ware and store establishment. Their loss is estimated at $60,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $6,000. White, Marsh & Co., No. 199, leather belting, lose $10,000. Other losses are comparatively small. As far as ascertained the insurance is divided as follows: Hartford and Merchants', of Hartford, $5,000 each; Ætna, $11,000; Manhattan, Baltic and Clinton, of New York, $5,000 each; Home, $10,000; Underwriters, $15,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Republic and Continental, of St. Louis, $5,000 each; Boatmens' and Farmers', of Cincinnati, $5,000 each; Chicago Companies, $50,000.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Revolution---Towns Captured by the Baezists.

HAVANA, January 16.—Advices from San Domingo state that after a bloody attack, Gen. Oyondo, with 1,200 Baezists, took the town of Azua and established a provisional government, including within its limits the towns of Neybo and San Juan. His forces were marching on the capital.

News from Porto Plata reports that after a sanguinary combat the city surrendered to the revolutionists. President Cabral and his Generals fled in haste, the treasury having previously been emptied.

Gen. Troncoss was in command of the Baezists. Baez himself was at the town of Hungria, with an imposing force. He was operating in connection with a Colilla, and expected to take the capital by fire and the sword.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention---Rules for the Government of Reporters.

RALEIGH, January 16.—Nothing of interest occurred in the Convention to-day. Having designated the races in the Convention by the words "negro and white," the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 84 to 16:

Resolved, That no reporter for any newspaper will be admitted allowed upon the floor who shall, in his reports, treat the Convention or any of its members with disrespect, but that he shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the hall and from the galleries.

The President and several conservative members proposed to enter a protest, as follows: "As this resolution is a step towards restricting the liberties of the press, and keeping information from the people, we protest against its passage." This was not allowed to be spread on the journal.

THE CAPITAL.

The Proposed International Coinage.

Democratic National Convention.

Contest for Nebraska U. S. Judgeship.

The Eighth Ohio District Election.

Sam. Cary Opposed to Reconstruction Bill

Proposed Sources of Revenue.

The Stanton-Johnson Imbroglio.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1868.

International Coinage.

The Senate Finance Committee have been considering for some days an international coinage bill, based upon the report of Special Commissioner Ruggles. The bill will probably be presented to the Senate next week.

Democratic National Convention.

Parties have already arrived in this city for the purpose of securing the choice of Cincinnati as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention. The National Committee, by which the subject is to be determined, does not meet until the 22d of February.

Nebraska Judgeship.

The United States District Judgeship of Nebraska is vacant, and attempts have been made to fill it by the appointment of men from Illinois and other States. The Nebraska Senators however insist on resident talent, and will not suffer the confirmation of any outsider.

The Eighth Ohio District.

A good deal of interest is taken in the pending contest in the Eighth Ohio District, lately represented by Mr. Hamilton. Both sides are calling for pecuniary aid from their managers here, with an assurance from each that a few funds will do the work.

Opposed to Reconstruction Supplement.

Gen. Cary has expressed himself in conversation opposed to the pending reconstruction bill, but he will probably be the only Republican voting in the negative on it.

General McDowell.

It is learned at army headquarters that the impression that General McDowell will not leave California for his new duty as commander in Arkansas and Mississippi, till he is relieved by General Ord, is not well founded. He will start as soon after receiving the President's order of the twenty-eighth of last month, as he can arrange his affairs. He is not expected here for some weeks, however.

Reduction of the Army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs at their meeting to-day decided not to take any action at present towards reducing the force of the army. This conclusion is reached in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Southern States. Should reconstruction approach nearer completion before the close of the session, the Committee will consider the expediency of bringing in a bill reducing the army.

The New Revenue Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means deemed it best while perfecting the new revenue bill to pass a resolution expressing to the country the amount that it was expected to raise from it. They therefore at the meeting to-day, agreed on the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee that one hundred and fifty millions of revenue should be considered as the minimum which ought to be obtained from internal taxes, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from—First: distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second: tobacco and manufactures of tobacco; third: stamps; fourth: special taxes; fifth: gross receipts; sixth: dividends; seventh: luxuries and amusements; eighth: banks and railroads; ninth: legacies and successions, leaving the least possible sum to be collected from the industrial pursuits or following that class of interest entirely.

The Stanton Imbroglio.

The absence of all official action by the President in relation to the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton has left the so-called imbroglio to-day without any new facts or even speculation. It is learned to-night from the President himself that he issued no order or proclamation, and that he does not propose to do anything of the kind. It may therefore be advisedly and safely asserted that Mr. Stanton will continue to act in his full capacity as Secretary of War, until his successor is nominated and confirmed by the Senate. This is inevitably the result of the much talked of controversy.

The Grant-Johnson Agreement.

The *Intelligencer* to-day calls upon Grant to come out and admit or deny the truthfulness of the statement of Mr. Johnson's understanding of Grant's promises about the Stanton affair, and that paper will to-morrow contain an editorial, in which it alleges that at a Cabinet meeting the members compared notes as to what took place at their meeting on Tuesday, when Grant was present, and they agree emphatically that Grant admitted the correctness of the President's statement of the agreement between himself and Mr. Johnson, viz: that Grant was to hold on to the office or give the President timely notice to enable him to appoint another Secretary *ad interim*.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1868.

ARGUMENT IN THE MORRIDE CASE.

The Supreme Court was crowded this afternoon with many of the most distinguished members of the bar now in Washington, to hear the argument connected with case No. 880, *ex parte* William H. McArdle, on appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. It will be recollected McArdle was arrested and imprisoned by order of General Ord, and ordered tried by military commission, on a charge of murdering prisoners confined in the military stations in a paper at Vicksburg, of which he is editor. Accused was held to bail in $2,000 to await further proceedings. The motion argued to-day was for quashing an early hearing to all the principles involved.

Senator Trumbull appeared for the military authorities. He contended that this was not in any sense a political question, nor was it of such a character as required the Court to give it preference. Besides, the accused being now at liberty, though under bail, was suffering no grievous hardship.

Judge Black took issue with Mr. Trumbull, and argued that the interests not only of Mr. McArdle but of all citizens of the United States were involved in the question, and he insisted that the liberty of the citizen was the most precious of all blessings. He did not ask the early consideration of the case as a matter of favor, but of justice.

Judge Sharkey briefly showed the importance of the course suggested by Mr. Black.

Mr. Higbee, appearing for the Government, opposed the motion for an early trial. The Court took the matter under advisement.

CONFIRMATION.

Egbert H. Grandin was yesterday confirmed by the Senate United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of Mr. Martin. The latter, it will be recollected, is the man who recently fought a duel.

GOLD FROM ALASKA.

The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch from San Francisco, stating that an assay of gold ore from Alaska gives thirteen thousand dollars per ton.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

General Sewall, Assistant Inspector General, reports under date of Vicksburg, January 8, that an unsettled state of affairs exists, with great destitution, but no starvation. Comparatively few plantations will be working the ensuing year, though more attention will be paid to corn and cotton lands have been assigned to with the freedmen. He could find no evidence of the truth of the assertion that the planters had determined on concerted action to force the negroes to work at lower wages. He thinks it will be necessary for the Government to issue a limited amount of rations in the river counties of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, but in the interior there is little apprehension of suffering. He gives a report that an agent of the Freedmen Providence absconded with $8,000 deposited with him by the freedmen, and concludes by saying there never was a time when the bureau was more needed than at present.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The following named gentlemen were to-day designated by the President as commissioners for the annual assay at the mint of the United States in Philadelphia on the 10th of February: Hon. Sam. B. Ruggles, New York; Prof. Jos. Henry, Washington; Prof. John Torrey, New York; Hon. J. P. Putnam, Boston; Hon. J. R. McClintock, Pittsburgh; D. F. D. Bell, Louisville; General John H. Watson, Jr., San Francis

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in clubs of twenty copies each ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY IT IS UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within fifty hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session in Philadelphia, unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday recommending GRANT for President of the United States. There were between two and three hundred delegates present, and the action of the Convention will exert a wide and favorable influence.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has curtailed the free pass privileges of the members of the New York Legislature, by restricting their tickets to to and from the place of the member's residence and the State Capital. If he travels further it must be at his own expense. The rule is so fair that the wonder is the managers of roads in general do not adopt it.

IT IS absolutely ludicrous to witness the attempts of the Democratic press to place Gen. GRANT in the wrong in connection with the War office imbroglio. For instance, the New York *World* maintains that, "if the Tenure of Office Bill is unconstitutional" Gen. GRANT should have refused to surrender the office to Mr. STANTON. Now, the law not having been declared unconstitutional by any higher authority than the New York *World*, and its decision not being at present exactly binding on officers of the Government, Gen. GRANT chose to obey the law, and that appears to be just what is the matter.

GEN. GRANT'S surrender of the office of Secretary of War on January 14, in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States and the laws of Congress, and in accordance of the known desire of his Commander-in-Chief that he should not hold that office in defiance of the civil power, is one of the most admirable examples of the subordination of the military to the civil power which the history of America or of the world affords.—N. Y. Tribune.

We quite agree with all that is implied and all that is expressed in the above paragraph from the New York *Tribune*. The incident alluded to is another instance added to the many already known in the career of General GRANT, which remind every intelligent reader of the Father of his Country—of WASHINGTON, the good and the great. The qualities of mind and heart which kept WASHINGTON calm and unperturbed, in prosperity as in adversity, which enabled him, though not unmoved, to seem unmoved amid the fearful trials of Valley Forge, and the known intrigues—almost successful—of his enemies; and which enabled him to disdain the suggestions of the Newburg letters, a temptation even to patriotic members of his staff, all these characteristics seem reproduced for our contemplation and encouragement in our General. Patriotism, unfeigned love of country is evidently ever active in him to animate and sustain. But no less obvious and unmistakable is his large, comprehensive, clear sighted common sense which sees at a glance all the relations of a subject, and points out the course of conduct which will commend itself to his countrymen as right and advantageous. GRANT may not be a man of genius; his achievements may not deserve to be characterized as brilliant in the sense in which the term is applied to the careers of some of the destroyers of mankind. There is nothing flashy, meteoric, or dazzling in GRANT, but for the power to see the only way through the breakers, to get rid of the knot which the shrewdest politicians confess their inability either to untie or to cut, for the clear sighted wisdom which can forget self in concern for the country, and for "the patience which is genius" commend us to General GRANT with his sense—"good sense which only is the gift of Heaven, and though no science fairly worth the seven."

PHILADELPHIA AND THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

In an article on the Free Railroad Law at Harrisburg, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

It has been urged as an objection to a free railroad law, that it would allow lines to be built too near to existing roads, and where there was no occasion for them. Yet Mr. Connell, who did as much as any man in the Senate against the measure, procure the enactment of a law chartering a company to build a railway right by the side of the Reading Railroad throughout its whole extent, both main trunk and branches; and although this bill is for sale, nobody wants to buy it or to build the road. Had ex-Gov. Connell tried he could not more completely have exploded this objection to the free railroad law, and the passage of that act, if it accomplished no other good purpose, has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that monopolists are foolish enough to waste millions of dollars in building railroads by the side of those already established. With that fact in view, the Legislature may safely pass the proposed act.

No part of our State has so deep an interest in the Free Railroad Law as the city of Philadelphia. Most of our great productions naturally seek her for a market. The development of the State is her enrichment. Like Pittsburgh and other business centers, Philadelphia needs railway competition. It is this that gives New York so many advantages. With three or four competing lines pouring a great tide of travel and trade into her lap, she has no difficulty in maintaining lines of steamships and building up an immense commerce—the very thing Philadelphia is striving for but what as yet she has been unable to accomplish. That city embraces too much intelligence to be argued with. Let her resolve to make her influence felt in the Legislature. Her delegation is large and powerful. Let the press reflect public sentiment, and the result will be the passage of a Free Railroad Law at an early day.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW AT HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia *North American* expresses the belief that the opponents of the Free Railroad Law in the Pennsylvania Legislature will not contest the bill in the House, but will take their stand in the Senate. On this point it remarks as follows:

"At the last session the game played there by the foes of the measure was a precisely opposite one. Under cover of which they haggled over details and wrecked the unanimity of their ill-minded debates, until at last, when it came to the pinch, they were prepared for the House bill, as complete a deception and a swindle, as to arouse a public outcry against it."

The above coincides with our information from the State Capitol; and it is probable that the friends of the Free Law should prepare for a struggle with the Monopoly in that body. We say the Monopoly, for, as heretofore, it is this power almost solely that opposes the Free Law. In Ohio, New York, and other States, the people enjoy the benefits of a Free Law, and the People of Pennsylvania demand it; but the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company resist that demand. The issue, therefore, is the People vs. the Monopoly; and in the coming struggle, as it has been in the past, the vote will show who are for the People and who for the Monopoly. Does any man in his senses doubt that if the Central Company did not oppose the Free Law and liberally use money to defeat it, all question as to the passage of the bill would not be removed? We trust there is some mistake about the reported intention of the Central Managers this winter. If they are wise they will protract the struggle no longer. Its history is instructive. Winter after winter has it grown harder and harder for them; and though they may be able to say that a Free Law has every time been defeated, it has every time been more difficult to do it; and, if the Managers are wise, they will perceive that the struggle has reached a point when another victory for them may prove the worst of calamities. The people in the end will surely triumph—and it may be that they will not be content with that merely, but will take indemnity for the past as well as security for the future. Great as this corporation is, it is not greater than the people, a fact well enough to remember, especially in connection with the sudden fate which imperious managers elsewhere have lately suffered. The people will not always be content to petition. Every year they grow stronger, and nothing was ever more certain than that, sooner or later, they will have the law-making power; and it will be well for the Monopoly if they do not use it to abridge some of the power whereby the struggle has been protracted. A great monied power should beware of those antagonisms, which, if continued, must provoke aggressive legislation; and it seems to us that the time for heeding this warning is the present.

PATERNAL AND UNPATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

Every one has heard of the old scholastic problem—place a donkey equidistant between two haystacks, will it die of inanition from inability to choose from which of the present sources of supply to satisfy its appetite? It is not just now our purpose to discuss or even to attempt to cast a ray of our light upon this intricate question. We refer to it as an illustration—however grotesque—of the position in which a wise and thoughtful statesmanship of a nation, might feel himself placed in view of the possibilities of governing too little, or too much. Wise government has always been the evolution and outcome of contradictions—a skillfully maintained vibration between opposite extremes.

At the present moment there is no more interesting or important question bearing upon our life as a people, than the limitations of governmental interference. To define the sphere of government, to determine in what matters it shall interpose, and in what matters men shall be left to themselves, to their own judgment and discretion for direction and restraint—these are points which concern us all. As their settlement shall be wise or foolish we shall prosper or perish. We shall become a nation justly envied by all other nations, or the object of contempt to the world and a plague to ourselves, according as—in our governmental capacity—we imitate the example of the *pater familias*, who, in the spontaneous exercise of fatherly affection, reverently respects his children's wills, and rules them as if he ruled them not, or as we select for our model the *pater familias* who knows of no will but his own, who interferes with his children's movements at every step, and by his petty tyranny and vexatious meddling drives them to rebellion and perhaps to ruin.

The questions to which we have referred have always and under all circumstances been considered as difficult by thoughtful inquirers. At the very time when absolute rulers could see no question and no difficulty in the matter, meditative, well-informed, and humane speculators in regard to the functions of government, were anxiously exploring the theory and practical relations of the subject. More than one of such inquirers could be named, (living under a meddling paternal rule vested in one absolute monarch, or in an oligarchy,) who imagined a popular government in which the interference so odious to them, would be impossible, and in prospect of the happy exemption, envied the blessedness of the truly free. Will men worry themselves without the motive of fanaticism? Alas! those dreamers little understood the infinitely manifold phases of fanaticism; nor did they divine one-half the possibilities of caprice latent in the human heart. The subjects of FREDERIC the second, or even of his father, never experienced the annoyances of meddling interference which a democratic government may inflict, if it so chooses.

Our position in determining the range of government is difficult on account of the mixed, conglomerate character of our population. Merely to name and characterize its elements, to do in the briefest manner for the American people what DR. FOX in his "True Born Englishman" did for his countrymen, would cover all the columns of this newspaper. Mark merely two extremes. We have among us many fugitives from oppression in the Old World, whose views and feelings in regard to all government have been so distorted and irritated by what they and their friends have suffered from it, that nothing less than the freedom of "the noble savage" of fiction, would, or could give reality to their ideal. These untamed citizens of divers nationalities are a numerous and influential element in our population. Verily it would hardly be prudent to adopt and put in practice their notions of the legitimate range of government. In our present taxed condition the economy of administration, resulting from the abolition of jails, constables, courts of justice, &c., would certainly be a cogent consideration, and we doubt not, if their theory were reduced to a form susceptible of debate and practical application, it would find friends and advocates among the supporters of General BUTLER'S financial views. Still we cannot believe at present that any considerable portion, even of them, are prepared to adopt it unconditionally. To be sure economy is a jewel, and "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," and in a certain contingency of the future, not pleasant to contemplate as a possibility, mere consistency may require us to take JONATHAN WILD for our legislator. But the time has not yet come. Passing over all intermediate elements or classes, we briefly characterize another extreme. This is represented by most worthy people. As a general rule, they are strictly sound in principle and in practice. They have good hearts we may admit, and be sides, they often possess sufficient strength of head to make the virtues of their hearts respectable. They are as good fathers and as good citizens as it is possible for men to be, who love to be busybodies in the affairs of others. These most excellent people take pleasure in asking the questions, "am I my brother's keeper?" and then to inform their interlocutor, *who* first asked the question. He was a most unexemplary and unfraternal man who slew his brother. DANTE saw him in the first sphere of the ninth Circle of *Inferno*, and learned that the place is called Caina, after his name. As CAIN asked this nonchalant question, every man ought to see to it that no brother man be allowed to do anything improper. Moral suasion, legislation and castigation are the three means by which men are to be made virtuous, according to these most excellent citizens. The mention of DANTE'S *Inferno* has reminded us of a most improper remark made about these good people by a wicked man who now lives in Philadelphia, we believe. He said that their idea of *Inferno* is a place where everybody is compelled to mind his own business. We do not justify the remark for a moment, and hasten to add that we deeply reverence these men, and wish them all success in their reformatory efforts, so long as they rest contented with moral suasion as the means by which to gain their end.

We conclude by earnestly recommending to the meditation of our readers a little book of which the title is given at the bottom of this page.* We neither adopt nor commend all the author's opinions. We think, however, that he has presented in a most readable and striking way several truths which we ought all to ponder. We quite confidently believe that one of the greatest perils now menacing our free institutions is the tendency and even something more which we see in so many to meddle by legislation with matters which legislation cannot touch without producing results incomparably more disastrous than the evils it seeks to cure.

*"The Interference Theory of Government. By Charles Ast of Bristol. New York: Leypoldt & Holt. On sale at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s.

THE report that Mr. Stanton has withdrawn since he was reinstated is without foundation, and is denied by the Disbursing Clerk of the Department.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominations and Personal.

A LETTER from President Mahan, of Adrian College, dated January 13th, reports a gracious revival of religion at that institution and the Chapel Church. The great mass of the students are now religious converts or under deep impressions. The scenes connected with this glorious work of grace are described as wonderful. The President writes: "The cloud which had so long hung over us burst on Saturday evening, since which blessed hour we have been literally flooded with the salvation of God." This will be cheering intelligence to all the friends of Adrian, especially to those whose sons and daughters are there.

The prospects of Adrian College, in every respect, were never so bright as now. It is under the auspices of the Methodist (late M. Protestant) Church. Great revivals and gains are reported throughout the entire denomination.

THE sermon of Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor of Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered at the Old Theater, last Sabbath evening, was attended by a very large audience, and produced a profound impression. The Young Men's Christian Association are doing a good work by those Sabbath evening services, and it is hoped they will be continued. The order thus far has been churchly and commendable. Among the most interesting religious services in the city are those in the Old Theater.

THE Rev. N. W. Conkling, of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and formerly of this vicinity, has resigned his charge, to accept a call to the Ruiger's Street Presbyterian Church, New York.

THE Rev. T. M. Wilson was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Sharpsburg a few days since. The Rev. James Allison, editor of the *Banner*, preached the sermon, the Rev. G. M. Potter delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. E. E. Swift, presided and gave the charge to the congregation.

A very interesting revival of religion has been in progress for several weeks in the Vine street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Rev. Henry D. Moore's, and prayer meetings are held every morning from eight to nine o'clock with large attendance. All-day prayer meetings are held on Thursdays of each week in some one of the city churches, led by different ministers and laymen, appointed to each hour.

THE Rev. J. T. A. Henderson has resigned the pastoral charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Brownsville, Pa.

HOLY OVERCOATS.—It is proposed in certain church edifices to organize a society whose business it shall be to procure water-proof and frost-proof overcoats for saints, and distribute them among the infirm brethren to protect them from the terrible exposure of Sunday weather. The ordinary garments worn on week days are entirely too flimsy for Sabbath storm; and in order that professors of religion may discharge the solemn duties resting upon them of attending divine service, at least once on the Lord's day, it has been found necessary to manufacture holy overcoats! The delicate brethren may now rejoice.

Doubtless a similar society will soon exist among the ladies to supply holy hoods and holy cloaks. It is a wonder these helps were never thought of till now.

THE Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D., has resigned the pastoral care of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and has been released by action of Presbytery. He enters upon an agency for the endowment of the Theological Seminary of Allegheny.

THERE is preaching every Sabbath afternoon in Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, by some one of the Methodist ministers of the city. Rev. James Robison, Pastor of the Third Church, will preach to-morrow at three o'clock. The friends of republican Methodism in that vicinity are anxious to form a society.

"THE FAR EAST" is a handsome volume of travel-sketches by Rev. N. C. Burt, D. D., pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. The author returned last summer from a year's absence in Europe and the Holy Land, and has produced a book of extraordinary interest and ability. We know of no work giving so much instruction and entertainment in the same number of pages. It should be in every family and Sunday School library.

FROM the Pastoral Letter issued to the members of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, on New Year's Day, we learn that during the year 1867, there were one hundred and three accessions to the church, and only four deaths.

TRINITY.—The Rev. John Scarborough, the rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, is highly appreciated by his congregation, which is increasing steadily under his efficient ministry. The choral service in this church at half-past three o'clock on Sabbath afternoon, is especially pleasing and devotional. Trinity is draped in the emblems of mourning in memory of the deceased Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, who was the first rector of this church in its present edifice.

BETHEL WORK.—The Rev. I. Dallas, of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, preaches every Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M., on some one of the steamers lying at the wharf. The Bethel Flag of the Anchor and Star, is hoisted from the wharf in which divine service is held, and all the friends of sailors and steamboatmen are cordially invited. Mr. Dallas has been engaged in this special kind of work for some ten years, in Cleveland and in this place, and is eminently qualified for the post.

DEDICATIONS.—The Spencer M. E. Church, in Chartiers circuit, was dedicated a few days since, two neighboring Presbyterian ministers assisting in the services. The pastor, Rev. F. D. Fast, has labored earnestly and accomplished a good work. A revival is now in progress at this place.

A NEW M. E. Church was dedicated on Ten Mile Circuit, on the National road, seven miles east of Washington, Pa., on the 20th ult., Dr. Davidson preaching the morning sermon, and Rev. W. B. Watkins in the evening.

THE Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and a distinguished evangelist of liberal sentiments, has been elected editor of the Book Publication of the American Sunday School Union.

THERE is quite a revival interest in the Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. F. Crowther. There will be preaching every night during the coming week by the pastor or some minister of the denomination. The public are cordially invited.

Connecticut for Grant.

The following is the resolution adopted by the Connecticut Republican State Convention held on the 15th inst.:

Resolved, That on behalf of the loyal people of Connecticut, we do hereby present as our and their first choice for next President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant. That we recognize in him the brave soldier who led our armies to victory and maintained the Union in its integrity; but also the wise statesman, true to the interests of the people, daily striving for their purity and union, more solicitous for the permanent prosperity of the country than for personal or party success; while at the same time he stands pledged by his record of achievements and by the entire confidence he maintains on enduring foundations the principles of the loyal men of the nation who sustained the Government and put the honor of our flag against treason and armed rebellion.

THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—In Philadelphia there are 80,330 brick buildings, 6,835 stone buildings, and 13,819 frame buildings. Of the brick buildings, 763 are one-story, 16,517 two story, 58,465 three-story, and 5,058 four-story and over. Of the stone buildings, 190 are one-story, 4,255 are two-story, 2,359 are three-story, and 106 four-story and over. Of the frames, 1,071 are one-story, 11,510 two-story, and 1,238 three-story. There are also a number of iron buildings in the city, while the aggregate number of buildings of all kinds, is 101,504. Among these are 385 churches, 208 public schools, 45 religious schools, 1,2?3 factories, and 60 public institutions.

MANY of the French journals, of all shades of politics, speak in a way to familiarize the public mind with the prospect of war. The votes which have been taken upon the various clauses of the army reorganization bill are, by the *Presse*, said "to have been obtained from a reluctant majority by arguments tending to show the existence of eventualities which every day become more probable." It was considered doubtful whether the enunciation of a pacific policy by the French government would allay the general apprehension of war, but it was felt that any reliable declaration which would terminate the existing state of uncertainty would be gladly welcomed by the people.

AN interesting question relative to the scope of the Tenure of Office law is under discussion in the Senate Finance Committee. Two nominations have been sent in for places that the President says will be vacant next week by expiration of the commissions of the present incumbents. The question is whether the persons now in office do not hold until their successors are confirmed, not when their commissions expire. Several leading Senators think this is the correct interpretation of the law. The Senate will, of course, have to pass on the matter before either of these nominations can be acted upon.

IN the Church of England there are 1,500 clergymen whose incomes, as rectors or vicars, is under $750 per annum; there are some rates who starve on half that sum, and there is a society in London which gathers cast-off clothes for poor clergymen and their families. On the other side of the account, it appears that the Primate of England has $75,000; the See of York and London have each $50,000; Durham has a revenue of $40,000; Winchester, $35,000; Ely, $27,750, and of the remainder of the Bishops nine have $25,000, seven have $22,500, and six have $21,000.

PERSONAL.

—Governor Cox has visited Cincinnati looking for arrangements to resume there the practice of law, to which he returns after seven years of successful service to the country in the army and in the Executive office, with the intention of entering permanently into the strife for professional success, which, we doubt not, his abilities will achieve in this favorable field for superior legal attainments.

—Lamartine is feeble. He sits all day long in his chair without saying a word or recognizing visitors. Two servants carry him to the table on their shoulders, where he eats with a ravenous appetite, but still remains silent.

—Dr. E. Potter was found dead in his office in Springfield, Illinois, on Sunday. A letter was left in the room addressed to a friend, in which he said for six months he had felt a presentment that he would die about the first of January. He had exhibited no symptoms of disease previously. The physicians concluded the cause of his death was "apoplexy of the heart."

—Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe, it is reported, is to be exhibited in Washington, the authorities of Providence having refused to license the exhibition. The Buffalo *Express* suggests that those who want to make money out of it, take it to that city, put it on board an old canal boat, tow it to the rapids and charge a fee for seeing it "shoot Niagara."

—The Albany *Argus* is informed that the prosecution will be ready to proceed with the trial of General Cole (for the murder of Hon. L. H. Hiscock) at the next term of the Oyer and Terminer, which will meet at Albany the latter part of this month. The defense are making every preparation for trial at this time. Gen. Cole is naturally tired of his long imprisonment, and is anxious to proceed with the trial.

—Mrs. Hubbard, of Port Dalhousie, Canada, has received $7,000 remuneration for the loss of her husband, who was killed at the Angola accident; $4,000 from the railroad company and $3,000 on an accident insurance policy. A sister of Charles Lobdell, who was slaughtered by the Lake Shore Railroad accident at Angola, has become hopelessly insane. She resides at Bridgeport, Conn.

—In London, at the suggestion of the well-known philanthropist, Miss Burdett Coutts, an association has been formed to furnish work for the unemployed in road making, cleaning streets, and in similar ways. Miss Coutts has undertaken to pay 200 persons for six months, at the rate of 50 cents a day, and has given $1,500 toward the road making fund.

—One of the Japanese now performing in Norwich, who belongs to a religious sect in his native country that obliges him to indulge in a meal of live coals twice a week—Thursdays and Sundays—entertained a small party at the Wauregan House on Sunday evening by the performance of this singular religious rite. He cut up some pine wood and put it in the stove, and after it was well charred, took it out in pieces of about half an inch square and two inches long, and ate it down as though it had been confectionery.

—There is to be a grand rowing match on the Thames, in April, between all the London rowing clubs. The Thames Rowing Club will enter six oars, the stroke of the crew being Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., aged nineteen years. This race will attract great attention, and young Mr. Dickens will have a fine chance to try his muscle and endurance.

—The treaty made by the Commissioners of the Belgian and Austrian Courts on the subject of the fortune left by the Emperor Maximilian has been signed, and the ratifications will immediately be exchanged. The Empress Charlotte renounces her succession, and also the joint reversion she has enjoyed, and also the joint use specified in her marriage contract. She is consequently relieved from every kind of guarantee in respect to engagements charged in the inheritance. Henceforward the domains of Miramar and Miramarschloss, left by the administration of the Austrian civil list.

—Horace Greeley's twenty-fourth recollection of his own busy life, has reference to beggars and borrowers, of which two classes he believes the latter to be the greater nuisance. New York, he says, is "the metropolis of beggary." The worst beggars are those who go about soliciting alms for churches, seminaries, libraries and the like. The best borrower we ever dealt with the liveliest disgust and indignation. Once a "gushing youth" wrote to him asking for Poe's autograph. Greeley replied that he had but one autograph of Poe, that it was on a promissory note, had cost fifty dollars, and would be sold for half that amount. This was no doubt very funny at the time, but its publication now is in doubtful taste. Poor Poe might be permitted to rest undisturbed.

—Mr. Dickens will give four readings in Washington, commencing February 3. The price of tickets has been fixed at $5.

—The Calcutta *Englishman* says: "The Viceroy has called upon all native princes to submit an explanation, showing what punishments are inflicted on witches in their various states. This measure has been taken in consequence of the cruelty inflicted upon twelve reputed witches, at a place called Goozgoral in the Cashmere territories. These unfortunates were last year sentenced, on suspicion of dealing in magic, to have their tongues slit. The common punishment in Cashmere for this offense appear to be the slitting of noses and tongues, and the amputation of ears."

WESTERN NEWS.

The Rocky Mountain *Star* says that the first train through from Chicago, without change, reached Cheyenne on Tuesday week. The *Star* considered it a glorious thing for Cheyenne.

The Cheyenne *Star* chronicles the arrest of one John Williams, near that place, for torturing his step-children by beating and burning them with hot irons, and holding them on a hot stove until one of them died, and the other was in the hospital in a critical condition, being badly burned about the face, and the flesh coming off its feet.

The Cheyenne *Leader* of the 4th inst., contains the following: We are credibly informed that there are parties now in the city who are possessed of the knowledge of an incredibly rich lode of gold-bearing quartz in the Black Hills, behind Fort Sanders. But three days' work had been done on it before the snow fell, yet so sanguine are they that they have a huge thing, that they are away below $50 of thousands of dollars in talk. We will wait and see what we will see.

The following items are clipped from the Helena *Herald* of December 20: The Philadelphia Gold Enterprise Company's mill, last week, made a clean up of seven thousand dollars. The run this week, we are informed, will be equal to, if it does not exceed last week's product.

We have the authority of Mr. Sensenderfer for asserting that the weekly estimates of the gold bullion turned out by the several quartz mills crushing rock from the Whitlach Union lode, amount to nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

CITY MATTERS

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, but owing to the non-completion of the business of the year, the election of officers was postponed until Wednesday, the 22d inst.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Tom Sullivan, the pugilist, who was arrested on a bail piece on Thursday on a charge of felonious assault and battery, yesterday entered eight hundred dollars bail in Court and was released from custody.

DEATH OF WESTLEY FROST, Esq.—Major Westley Frost, a prominent citizen of Fayette county, and well-known to our citizens as United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, under Buchanan's administration, died on the 14th inst. of dropsy, at his residence in Fayette county. He held the office of Sheriff in Fayette for a term, and was Internal Revenue Assessor for the 21st District at the time of his death. He was sixty-four years of age.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The diplomas of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, awarded at the exhibition of September last, in this city, are now ready for distribution, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 10 St. Clair street, where persons entitled will receive them, either in person or by letter. The delay in their issue has been caused by the necessity of preparing new designs and engravings, the originals having been destroyed by fire.

CITY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the interments in the city for the week ending January 12th, 1868, as numbering nineteen. The causes of death were as follows: Disease of heart, 2; rheumatic carditis, 1; consumption, 2; old age, 1; puerperal fever, 1; hydrophalus, 1; premature birth, 4; typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 3; scarlet fever, 1; spasms, 1; small pox, 1. Of the above there were under 1 year, 8; from two to five, 2; from 5 to 10, 1; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 2; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 9; females, 11. White, 19; colored, 0. Total, 19.

The New Districts in the Central Board.

At the meeting of the Central Board of Education on Tuesday evening, the question of admitting representatives from the new districts into the Board came up, and without discussion was referred to a committee for consideration. Some members of the Board, however, intimated that the new districts could not be represented until the city had been re-districted, and others held that the school organizations could not be changed until the close of the school year in June. The question being submitted to State Superintendent Wickersham, he gives an opinion in favor of the admission of the annexed districts, as follows: "It is my opinion that all the new districts incorporated into the city are now entitled to the right of representation in the Central Board of Control, on the same conditions as the other wards of the city, and are also entitled to the benefits of the High School."

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

Organization of the New Councils—Inonction of the Mayor and Director of the Poor Elect Into Office—Interesting Proceedings.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the members elect of the Allegheny Councils and those holding over from the previous year, assembled for the purpose of canvassing the votes polled at the recent municipal election, inducting the Mayor and Director of the Poor elect into office, and effecting an organization for the ensuing year.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The meeting convened in the Select Council Chamber, and on motion of Mr. Jas. McBrier, a temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. John Brown, Jr., of the Second ward, to the chair. Messrs. J. C. Patterson, of the Fourth ward, and N. Voeghtly, of the Third ward, were appointed Secretaries.

READING THE RETURNS.

The chairman announced that the first business in order would be the reading of the returns of the election for Mayor, Director of the Poor, and members of the Select and Common Councils from the several wards.

The returns were then presented by the Mayor and read by the Clerks. [A correct list of the members of both Councils has already been published.]

THE MEMBERS QUALIFIED.

The roll of the members of Select Council was called, when it was ascertained that they were all present. The oath of office was then administered to them by the venerable Alderman of the First ward, Alexander Hays, Esq.

The roll of the members of Common Council was next read, when all answered to their names, except Mr. Warner, of the Sixth ward. Alderman Hays administered the oath of office to them to which the members severally subscribed.

The clerks then proceeded to read the returns for Mayor and Director of the Poor, when it was ascertained the vote stood as follows:

MAYOR.

Simon Drum	2,331
Henry Corbett	1,485
Mr. Drum's majority	786

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

William Murdock	1,923
Jacob Stockrath	1,569
Mr. Murdock's majority	433

INDUCTION OF THE MAYOR.

After the returns had been read and approved, a committee, consisting of John A. Mayer, A. H. English and Hugh McNeil were appointed to wait upon Mr. Drum and Mr. Murdock and notify them of their election. After a short absence they returned, accompanied by the Mayor and Director of the Poor elect, who were introduced to the Chairman by Mr. Myler. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Drum and subscribed to.

REMARKS BY MAYOR DRUM.

The Mayor then stated that he had no address to make, but would, however, take occasion to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Allegheny for the honor conferred upon him in electing him their Chief Magistrate, and he would endeavor to administer the laws and ordinances in such a manner as would subserve the best interest of the city and meet the approval of the citizens. He further remarked that as soon as the Police Committee of Councils was appointed he would present to them his nominations for members of the police force, and he hoped, with the hearty co-operation of the Committee, to organize a prompt, energetic and efficient police force. The Mayor concluded by again expressing his thanks, and asking the co-operation of the members of Councils in the discharge of his duties.

Wm. Murdock, Director of the Poor elect, was then sworn into office by Alderman Hays.

REMARKS OF EX-MAYOR MORRISON.

Hon. John Morrison was next called upon for a speech. He stated that he had nothing of special importance to say. He, however, took occasion to return thanks for the many acts of kindness which had been extended to him by the citizens of Allegheny, and expressed the hope that his administration had given that satisfaction which he earnestly labored to merit.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.

The members of Common Council then retired to their chamber for the purpose of organizing.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Select Council was called to order by Mr. Brown, when, on motion of Mr. A. D. Smith, Mr. James McBrier, of the Third ward, was nominated for President and re-elected by acclamation.

Mr. McBrier, after being conducted to the chair, returned his thanks to the members for the renewed evidence of their confidence, and requested from them a continuance of the cordial support which they had extended to him during his previous occupancy of the position. He alluded to the enlargement of the Council and to the increasing responsibilities devolving upon the members in the boundaries of the city. He closed by suggesting that the members be punctual in their attendance upon the meeting of the body, and legislate carefully and economically.

An election of Clerk was next entered into, when Mr. David Macferron was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Mr. Augustus Hasselbaugh was also re-elected Messenger to Council by acclamation.

Mr. Riddle offered a resolution instructing the Presidents of Councils to appoint a committee of five to revise the rules of order, and report to Councils as soon as possible, and that in the interim the rules governing the last Councils be adopted. Carried.

Mr. A. H. English moved that the Committee on Common Grounds be stricken from the list of Standing Committees. Not agreed to. There being no further business Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council was temporarily organized by calling Mr. McNeil to the chair, who stated that the first business in order would be the election of President.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, Mr. John S. Slagle, of the Fourth ward, was nominated for President, and, there being no opposition, he was elected by acclamation.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Slagle made a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Robert Dilworth was re-elected Clerk by acclamation, and Mr. A. Husselbaugh, Clerk.

The organization of the Select Council was then read, after which on motion of Mr. Hanna, Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of electing city officers.

Pennsylvania Fruit Grower's Society.

This society held its annual meeting at Harrisburg on Tuesday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President. Rev. James Calder; Vice Presidents, S. W. Noble, Aaron Bombaugh and H. W. Eagle; Recording Secretary, Prof. S. B. Hayes; Corresponding Secretary, H. Shellenberger; Treasurer, R. Otto.

An interesting discussion was had on the culture of grapes and small fruits, of which the following is a summary:

Grapes—It seemed to be the unanimous opinion that the Clinton, Concord and Hartford Prolific were the most reliable, but the Clinton must not be severely pruned or will not bear well.

Strawberries—The members were all of the opinion that the foreign varieties were better adapted to rich soil, and the domestic varieties to the poorer soil, Wilson's Albany being the best producing variety.

Raspberries—A Philadelphia variety and the Doolittle Black Cap have proved generally reliable.

Blackberries—Wilson's Early and the Kittatiny have been found reliable in New Jersey, but have not been tried in this State.

Currants—The old red Dutch are still considered one of the best. Barton's Early and the cherry currant are recommended as good varieties.

Allegheny Diamond Scales.

At the last meeting of the retiring Councils of Allegheny City on Thursday evening, the annual report of Mr. John S. Edgar, Weighmaster of the Allegheny Diamond Scales, was presented. The report exhibits the following statement of the revenue derived from the scales during the past year:

1,968 loads of hay	$2,854 60
293 loads of straw	73 25
1,736 loads of corn, oats, &c	346 93
806 loads of iron, metal, &c	117 28
864 loads of coal	79 79
6 head of cattle	3 81
161 tons 1,990 pounds of hogs and sheep	48 20
Small scales	266 30
Total	$3,644 12

During the year 1865, when Mr. Edgar was first elected to the position of Weighmaster, the revenue derived from the scales amounted to $2,498 66. From the above statement it will be seen that the aggregate revenue during the past year exceeds that of 1865, $1,145 46. Mr. Edgar has always proved himself a prompt, attentive and obliging officer, and his re-election to the position would be received with great satisfaction by the citizens at large of our sister city.

PATENTS ISSUED.—Among the list of patents granted to Pennsylvania from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending January 8th, 1868, were the following:

Lamp—Hiram B. Wellman, of Allegheny city.

Hay Elevator—Harvey McCown and Luther M. McCown, Enon Valley, Pa.

Flour Bolt—William Craig, Uniontown, Pa.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The jury in the case of Andrew Matthews and Frederick Barr, indicted for aggravated assault and battery and larceny, on oath of James Wiggins, having spent the entire night in the jury room, came in with a verdict of simple assault and battery. As to the charge of larceny, they were unable to agree and were discharged.

Martin Vokes was convicted of the larceny of a brooch, a pistol, and some other articles, the property of Robert Lucas, of Lawrenceville. The prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen months.

Henry Boilinger and James R. Henderson were tried on cross suits for assault and battery. The difficulty occurred on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at Springdale, December 19th, 1867, and originated in an occurrence at the public school, of which a brother of Boilinger was teacher, and a daughter of Henderson one of the scholars. Boilinger threw a piece of plank at Henderson, striking him on the elbow, and Henderson fired a pistol at Bollinger, the shot grazing him on the shoulder. Other "exchanges" were made, without any injury to either party. The jury found a verdict of not guilty as to Boilinger, and guilty as to Henderson.

The Court adjourned at half-past one o'clock. A new jury will be in attendance on Monday.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The Armstrong county ejectment case still occupies the attention of this Court, and will probably consume a portion of next week.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The first case called was Mary Ann Shaw vs. George E. Shaw. This was a proceeding for divorce, with alimony. The ground alleged was cruel and barbarous treatment, by means of which the complainant was compelled to leave her home and family. The respondent made no defense, and was not present either in person or by counsel. Four or five witnesses were examined on part of the petitioner, as to the character of the abuse inflicted upon her by her husband, and the jury, under instruction of the Court, found that the treatment was such as to endanger her life

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THE PULPIT.

GOSPEL IN THE TREES.

THE MYRTLE TREE; Sermon Preached by Rev. Alex. Clark, Pastor First Methodist Church, January 12, 1868.

Subjoined is a sermon on "The Myrtle Tree," one of the series of "Gospel in the Trees," preached by Rev. Alexander Clark, last Sabbath evening, January 12th, to a large congregation in the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh. These eloquent sermons are being published in handsome book form by a Philadelphia publisher, and deserve to meet with an extensive circulation:

TEXT.—"Saw by night, and behold, a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom."—*Zech. i. 8.*

The first portrayal of this inspired and eloquent teacher opens upon a grove of myrtle trees clustered in the valley. The picture is outlined by surrounding hills in the dim distance, by night; and a changeful mingling of shadows and starlight among the swaying branches, gives life to the scene. The lowly myrtles, trembling in the night-wind, veiled by the darkness, unprotected by watchmen or walls, but standing silent in the gloom, and obscure in the valley, impressively represented the solitary and pitiable condition of the Jewish Church in the time of the prophet.

But this is only the background of the picture. The center and glory of the vision is the man riding on a red horse, pausing, standing still in the midst of the myrtle trees, as if he had come to remain, to protect, to endure, to drive away the shadows, and illuminate the valley! If the myrtle trees symbolize the Church in the days of adversity, the rider upon the red horse symbolizes the man, Christ Jesus, the same who appeared to Joshua, with drawn sword in his hand, as the Captain of the host of the Lord, the same who appeared to John, long years thereafter, the Rider with the bow and the crown, going forth conquering and to conquer.

Although the Church was weak, despised and desolate, Christ was nevertheless seen in the midst of it, prepared for conflict, to bear, in his own body, the suffering that should bring liberty and peace. Looking upon the shaded myrtle grove, and beholding the strange Horseman there, how forcefully the language of Isaiah sounds on the ear! "Who is this that comes from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength?"

* * * * * * *

The man upon the red horse clearly signifies Christ the Deliverer of the Church; and the myrtle trees grouped in the valley represent the saints of God, the immortal children of the crucified, but risen and reigning Lord.

The myrtle, among the Jews, was an emblem of justice. The Greeks and Romans dedicated it to Venus; and used it to make wreaths to crown accepted lovers, and to decorate the brows of successful contestants in the race.

It is a diminutive tree, almost a shrub; but it grows from a hard, woody root, with an upright stem, branching closely and forming a dense, round foliage of ovate and lanceolate evergreen leaves. It flowers prolusely in starlike clusters of snowy white, fringed with tints of delicate purple. Its berries are aromatic and astringent, and have been celebrated by the ancient poets as possessing a peculiar medicinal property, efficacious in healing the malacties incident to the climate where it grows. Its fruit produces both wine and oil, and, in either form, is esteemed a delicate luxury among the people of the East.

The myrtle is most beautiful when small, standing in its youthful vigor as a mere shrub, with elastic branches and glowing leaves; for when it rises to maturity, its lower boughs, overshadowed by the thick top, lose their leaves, roughen in bark, and become unsightly in appearance.

In the valleys, myrtles grow among laurel roses to the height of twelve and fifteen feet; and when in bloom are surpassingly beautiful. The perfume of the myrtle is richer than that of the rose, enchanting every one, and filling the soul with delightful sensations, such as are inspired by no other aroma in the world.

1. *The Myrtle Tree Grows in Groups.* A single root has sufficient vitality to send forth, at different points through the sod, a number of flexible stems, each one of which will become a distinct tree, deriving all the sap it requires, growing as one of a cluster of trunks from the same support. It will wither and die, if an attempt be made to cultivate it as a single myrtle tree, separate and alone. It must grow under the influence of surrounding myrtles. It will readily divide its own root-sustenance to maintain and mature kindred trees by its side, to grow up into the same sunlight, and wave, and cast fragrance through the same breeze. If it would be appropriate in speaking of an inanimate thing, to say it, the myrtle might well be called the most unjealous of trees! For it flourishes best when in the midst of flourishing forms; it seems ever growing and glowing the more beautifully when touching its glossy leaves against the leaves of adjacent myrtles, a dense grove of them standing and waving we comes to one another from every hand, and whispering sweet sisterhood in every leaf by day and night.

So do the saints of God on earth best develope their thoughts and affections by association. The Christian is pre-eminently a social being; and his faith and work require a constant fellowhood of heart and mind and soul. No man can be a prosperous Christian, shut out of the world as a monk; and no woman can fill her appointed sphere in grace by vowing herself into a nunnery, and living apart from the church of the common people. The true disciples of the Lord Jesus are intuitively drawn towards each other, and are never so happy as when in hand-reaching proximity, and mingling their voices in prayer and praise; or, seated together in the sanctuary as a company with mutual rights and kindred interests, receiving lessons of divine truth from the Book. * * * * * * *

The establishment of the Christian Church is to group the true-hearted and like-minded together for mutual edification, enjoyment and growth. It is to bind as a family all the faithful in any community, and thus to develope the capacities of all by instituting a fraternal brotherhood of heart, in which all Christ's friends shall be equal in right and privilege.

There is a sad oversight of duty among Christian people in this relation. They are not all like the myrtles, satisfied with their grouping, and forever growing grander and nearer to each other in the connection which God has instituted in the Church. There is a disposition to group with the world; and the myrtles should be mingled with brambles and thorns! Look into the social relations of Church families, and you will find them mixing and mating with infidels, skeptics and blasphemers. To an alarming degree, Mammon gauges the social attachments, after all, and not Christ. How seldom, when parties and entertainments are given in Christian homes—proper enough as culturers of acquaintanceship and strengtheners of social ties—how seldom are church affinities recognized, and how slow are invitations in reaching the poor and obscure of the household of faith; and at the same time how the enamelled *silk-worm* will dy as if with swallow's wings to the doors of the ungodly and disbeliever, who, receiving the missive with a mischievous curtsey, will laugh behind a sleeve at Christians courting the devil, and forgetting their own.

Instead of Christians being distinctly grouped, and flourishing by the influence of one another's example under the sun light of God's Spirit, and standing uncompromisingly separate from the "evil communications that corrupt good manners," we see them too often blighted to a half-and-half kind of growth in grace; leafing and blooming religiously, but emitting the odor and bearing the fruit of perdition. When will the disciples of Jesus learn the duty and enjoy the glory of living in the world, unconquered by its deceitful powers! living and laboring to exemplify by truth, soberness, dignity, consistency, and all the amiabilities of a truly consecrated heart, the spirit of the Servant-master? For thus, only, may Christians in faith and form, become evangelists in nature and life, mingling with sinners daily, not to learn, but to teach, by intuitive example as well as by doctrinal and emotional word, the power and beauty of relationship with Christ, and the blessedness of association with the pure in heart who see and commune with God.

A word to the Church. As an organized band of believers, your business is not so much to be spiritual policemen, beating about the walks of men to see who of the saints may have been decoyed into trouble, and to bring them by the collar to the ecclesiastical lock-ups; but rather that of councilmen—fellow-helpers and patient workers—to provide for the reclamation of delinquents, and for the safety, comfort, and culture of all. The church should take the question of amusements, for example, into prayerful consideration, and adopt and consecrate such of them as accord with the Gospel to edify and refining the people. Satan aims to purloin from the church certain auxiliaries to educational development,—music, art, literature, amusements,—and if he succeed in appropriating *all* these agencies to himself, leaving nothing in the church but restraint, awe, fear, monotone, and form, he will as effectually accomplish his purposes, as if he had piled brimstone barriers between the singer and the Saviour. The church should have its parlor, its library, and its wholesome social entertainments, as well as its pulpit, its pew, and its weekly lectures. The Scriptures authorize the one as much as the other. The young people, baptized into the Holy Communion of the Saints, should be, not only granted, but graciously furnished, at any cost, that essential sociality they desire; and the privilege should be so freed from the unhallowed fashions of the world, as never to invite improper exercise or indulge in alien companionship. The Christian Home and the Eternal Heaven are alike in affinities, in associations, in pleasures, in purity, and in peace, and if their doors swing open toward each other to afford a passage from mortality to immortality, why should the Church be made a stumbling block between, by prohibiting in its creeds what it confers in its Gospel upon all, the liberty of a thorough physical, mental, moral and spiritual education—a rich, round life-development from which the foolish dance, the trifling theater, and fastidious fashion, by all their glittering paraphernalia, could no more tempt a human soul to stoop, than they could tempt an angel out of Paradise to search for joy!

Christ made religion attractive by his own amiable and loving life, so that little children circled around him to be blest, and were taken up bodily in his arms, and compared to the inhabitants of heaven—happy, cheerful, free, exultant, and full of song and pleasantry. And if the church to day would but provide for the proper social culture of her youth, turning the breath of her censorious crifticism into kindly counsel and advice; if Christian people would consecrate all legitimate and healthful amusements for the good of all, then would young disciples not only be more thoroughly Christianized and useful in the world, but Satan would be completely disarmed of a power which he continues to wield for the destruction of human souls. The methodism of men may rack itself to pieces in fitting humanity to its ecclesiastical formula; but the Methodism of the Gospel glorifies itself by developing all the faculties of the human mind; by enlarging all the affections of the human heart; and by strengthening all the muscles of the human body. And it demands that this training shall be afforded in a righteous and reasonable manner; and until religion corrects indolence, removes dyspepsia, regulates the pulse, and the markets, and amusements, and all secular as well as all spiritual thought and life, it is defective and un-Christly. When the Spirit of the Master shall possess and prompt the hearts of all Christian people to work for souls as they are, prisoned in fleshy bodies, to win, to drawn, to help, to humify and bless and elevate human beings by bringing them to the living Christ rather than to the dead letter of a sect; to Him who sets men free from the law of sin and death, then will the world's low and corrupting substitutes for amusements and distinction, the theater, the ball-room and the gambling table be thrust out and kept out where they belong, in the blackness of outer darkness forever. Then the Christian man and woman will be so refreshed, and so supplied by perpetual aids to their developments, as to mount up on wings as eagles, and soar gaudily beyond the world's vain bubbles in the region of celestial joys. And then the association of all living Christian people will be complete; then in honor will they prefer one another; then in mutual affection and in co-operative work, will they grow up into *Christ in all things* as if millennial summer were come!

2. *The Myrtle Tree Grows in the Valley.*—The man on the red horse stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom. The myrtle is indigenous to low, moist soil, and flourishes in retired and quiet places, in secluded valleys, along the damp soil by winding water courses, hidden from the traveler's eye until he comes immediately upon it, its sturdy green clusters surrounded by hills. It does not grow tall to be admired from a distance; but is most beautiful in its lowly stature and shining leaves when viewed closely in its native place; and it bears the touch and care of familarity with a greatest honor to itself. There is a gracefulness in the form of its branches, and a fineness in the texture of its leaves, which captivate the eye of the stranger, standing near, and bespeak admiration at first sight. Down to the valley the myrtle invites the lover of beauty, and the student of Nature, for lessons which the mountains and their high forests are unqualified to teach.

The saints of God on earth are like the myrtles—they dwell in the valleys. Their graces are most comely and comforting down in the quiet retirements of home and neighborhood. The great hills of the world's business, forested all over by politics and fashion, and mined all through for mammon, however they may hide Christian communities, do not veil away the sunlight of heaven above, or prevent the refreshing dews of the Holy Spirit.

The Christian is humble and childlike, influencing the sinner, and enjoying Christ in his own soul, more by his domestic life and everyday temper and talk, than by the formal religionism which is known by the solemn tones and pharisaical straight-edged-ness of sanctuary and Sabbath alone.

The wicked are lofty, high-minded and haughty, ever striving for the front places in society for self's dear sake, robing themselves in fashion's gaudiest style, broadening their acres, enlarging their mansions, exalting their own reputations by every sort of inflation to greatness and glory along the heights of the world. There is an unhallowed ambition in men and women to outshine, rather than to outlive; to outgather, rather than to outgive; to outsoar, rather than to outsing; to outenjoy, rather than to outsuffer; to rise to giddy elevations in the community, in business, in fashion, in wealth; all merely to glorify self at the expense of others, and at the sorrow of Christ.

But the prophet saw the man on the red horse, not riding among the great oaks of the hill, but down among the myrtles in the bottom. Jesus is with the humble, the few, the faithful, low in their appointed place. He is among the weak, the obscure, and the unknown, if they are grouped in equality as brothers with common aims and mutual recognitions, and he is in their midst to bless and defend and deliver. Jesus stands to-day as conqueror with any people, however insignificant in number and dishonored in name, who love one another, who recognize the republicanism of the Gospel, who believe the personal privileges and conscience rights of all saints to be equal, and the interests of all mutual and inseparable for ever! Oneness in love to a country like ours and to a Leader like Jesus, it is better for us to be in the valley of the ecclesiastical world, unpruned of religious rights, than to be trimmed and transplanted upon the hill and sheltered by foreign growths! Better to be lowly, evergreen myrtles, a little arm-entertwining group in the bottom, with the Red Horse Conqueror as only Leader and Lord, than to be magnificent poplarson the bright, growing a summer greenness which the autumnal frosts shall wither in a night.

The Saints of God are most effectually defended and most richly developed in the valley. They are left here that discipline and training which only the soil and shelter of the low ground will produce. They shall never be forsaken if they remain humble and contented in the sphere where grace has appointed them to grow. If an angel cheered Hazar in the wilderness; fed a thirsty child in the desert; strengthened the Son of Man in the garden, and stood sentinel at his grave; delivered a persecuted apostle from prison at midnight; surely the lowly and ironed saints of any age or land shall not be overcome by reason of his obscurity.

And at last, when the valley of the shadow of death shall be trodden by the trembling pilgrim alone, then will the angel of the Lord, the rod and staff of promise, the death conquering Redeemer himself, sustain the sinking soul, and bear it across the waters to the shore of everlasting peace.

"Humble we must be if to heaven we go;
High is the roof there, but the gate is low."

Wherever the Christian may have been exalted in the esteem of his fellow-men, however eminence he may have attained, in learning, in work, in benevolence, or in earthly honor, he must at last go down to the valley. "For it is appointed unto men once to die." Christ is with the disciple anywhere and everywhere; but he is nearer, and therefore stronger, down in the valley of the last shadow. Zechariah saw him as a Conqueror for his people in the valley. The angels saw him as a Victor for himself, and all believers, in the tomb. The disciples saw him risen, with Death put under his feet; and watched him ascending the skies to heaven. And now he is the first-fruits of all who sleep in the valley of the grave. Have you not followed a dear one down into this shadow, down, down, until your own eyes were dim in the strange darkness! And there, when all earthly friends had fled, and all worldly honors faded away, away,—there was Jesus seen all the more distinctly in the night as a Conqueror, standing among the myrtle trees, to defend and to deliver his own for ever!

3. *The myrtle tree is ever fragrant.* The fragrance of the myrtle is not in blossoms that open, glow for a little season, and then fade away; but in the evergreen leaves. It is fragrant all the year, yielding its sweet odors through winter's rough blasts, as well as through the showers and sunshine of summer time. And the more the leaves are tossed, the more richly do they exhale their delicious aroma; and when bruised are most fragrant of all, diffusing as they are crushed, the most delightful odors as long as a fragment of leaf remains.

Such is the nature of Christian example. It is not the mere influence of word, of promise, of sunny summer song, or the friendship of prosperity, when times are easy and health and honor fair. There is an unconscious but perpetual power circling out from a true disciple's life which breathes the same good will and performs the same kind actions, regardless of circumstance, the rolling year around, and all of life-time through. The Christian is like his Lord, who is "the same, yesterday and to-day, and forever." His temper is even; his patience unbroken; his enjoyment unfailing; his peace like a river, sparkling and singing ever more. There is no set time for show, or glitter, or display. There is no rehearsal of piety for great occasions! There are no programmed scenes to be uncoiled according to chronometer and audience in the panorama of his life, and accompanied by phrasely word and tinkling music act to the exhibition.

The believer's influence is like the fragrance of the myrtle tree—an inseparable sweetness of life, gracious as it is undying, and breathes through storms of adversity and bereavement as freely as in mornings of dewy joy. And when he is most severely tried, troubled and persecuted, then is his example the most Christly in forbearance and love. Like the myrtle-leaf, bruised and torn, the saint of God, in the time of his sorest affliction, exhales the most heavenly spirit all abroad, as if the airs and blooms of Paradise should yet make Eden of this wilderness!

O more than scribe salt the truth we prize;
Above our friendships hold we God!
And stricken be that heart ere they despise
The path their Master trod.
So let our banner be again unfurled,
And spread in battle to the breeze—
The Heavenly Conqueror subdues the world,
And stands among the myrtle trees!

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Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Printing," approved April 20th day of April, A.D., 1850, and the supplement thereto, approved February 2, 1854, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next Legislature will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a more richly do they exhale their delicious aroma; and when bruised are most fragrant of all, diffusing as they are crushed, the most delightful odors as long as a fragment of leaf remains.

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FURNISHING GOODS.
SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE
TO
REDUCE STOCK,
BY FEBRUARY 1ST.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 50 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Merino reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.
CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER.
CLOSING OUT SALE,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Embroideries, Laces,
Handkerchiefs,
Woolen Goods,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Gloves and Hosiery.
CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

GROCERIES, &C.
NEW GOODS.
Cross & Blackwell's celebrated English Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut, Mushroom and Tomato Catsups, Olive Oil, Bonnet's Capers, French Mustard, French Capers, London Club Sauce, Reading and Harvey Sauce, Kenong Cider Vinegar, Bellman's Pure Wine Vinegar.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
4,500 LBS. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
850 DOZ. BROOMS:
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
IN
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR.
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.
OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,
NEW ORLEANS

Sugar and Molasses.
We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES,
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-eod

SUNDRIES.
20 bbls Sweet Cloar; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

BREWERS.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
*MALSTERS AND

The Daily Commercial

NIAGARA FALLS.

Signs of an Early Breaking Down of the Horse Shoe Ledge.

From the Buffalo Express, January 15.]

The interesting question of geological and commercial importance as to what period of time is likely to be consumed by the Falls of Niagara in wearing their way up the bed of Niagara river, past Tonawanda and Black Rock, until they become at Buffalo the Falls of Lake Erie, has been raised anew of late by some remarkable signs observed in the rapids above Horse Shoe Fall, which are thought to forebode an early downfall of the rocks forming that magnificent cataract. For more than a year past some watchful residents of the vicinity have marked a peculiar motion of the rapids at a point something less than half a mile above the apex of the horse shoe, in the channel which the greatest body of water descends, and this motion has been of a character to give rise to the supposition that a breach has been made by the current through the soft shale strata underlying the limestone that forms the present ledge of the Falls. Recently the appearance of the rapids, at the point indicated, has undergone a marked change, and so exactly in confirmation of the theory stated, that those watching it do not doubt the speedy doom of the famous Horse Shoe Fall. At the time some lodge, over which the river now falls, it was supposed, in course of being undermined by a subterranean stream, breaking through as far back as nearly half a mile, of course the consequence, inevitable and liable to ensue at any moment, must be an immense breaking away of the face of the cataract, changing its whole form and appearance—perhaps converting the perpendicular fall into a shooting rapid, down a steep decline.

Some observers at the Falls anticipate this grand catastrophe at an early day. In confirmation of these opinions, we find it stated in the Hamilton, Ontario *Times*, that within a few weeks past Mr. J. N. Osborne, at Chippewa, has noted a marked and constant change in the motion of the rapids at the point indicated, and it is also reported the indications are discovered of the pouring of a subterranean stream into the gulf below the Falls, which the absence of the mist, it is thought, would reveal beyond a doubt." The same papers remarks that a gentleman from the Falls with whom it has come under our observation, that "days of the Great Horse Shoe are numbered."

A Plot Against the French Empire—Conviction of Conspirators.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, under date of December 27th, sends us the following: An intense excitement has existed here of late, owing to the discovery of a conspiracy to bring about a revolution, and to drive Napoleon from the throne; so you see, the day of violence is not gone, and, in this inflammable community, an *emeute* is likely to take place at any time. The conspiracy just discovered is the more serious from the high character and standing of more than one of the conspirators. Twelve have been apprehended, and have had their trial in the Tribunal of Correctional Police; and some queer developments have ensued. It appears that a secret society with revolutionary intentions has been in existence here for more than a year. Its leaders are M. Accolas, Professor of Law, a man of much learning and of high reputation, who was conspicuous at the Geneva Congress; Doctor Naquet; M. Verhiere, a man of letters; Godichel, a tutor in Latin; and several artizans of the higher order. The manner in which the discovery was made by the police is curious. They were informed that certain seditious pamphlets and proclamations had been distributed in Paris by means of the post, a rather daring thing, one would think, to do. Orders were given to watch the suspected persons, and finally seized M. Accolas at his own house, and his papers, as well as the persons and papers of Given others. Those of Accolas, however, discovered are of a very violent character, and to enable you to judge of them, I will append the most characteristic:

"Forty French Generals.—The reign of Bonaparte is founded on crime! Its ending in crime, after dragging France for fifteen years from shame to shame! The unpunished usurper of your rights, Bonaparte, the man-crime, would make you his instruments for the oppression of your neighbors. Frenchmen, will you permit it. Yesterday, the Mexican disgrace; to-day, the Roman; this imbecile politician permits himself to be duped by Rome, and makes of our soldiers Papal *sbirri!* Is not the cup full? Shall we give up to this shallow adventurer and his band our consciences, our honor, our rights? France is going to ruin. Industry is affected; the shops are shut up; strikes increasing; starvation before us! There is the choice before us—dishonor and death under this man's yoke, or the vindication of our right to direct our own destinies! Citizens, arise!"

The other proclamations are much to the same purport; one of them has this queer passage: "We can no longer endure that Paris, out to a mere threat from the United States."

At the residence of one of the conspirators was found the constitution of this society, which called itself the "Revolutionary Committee of French Exiles," and the order which pledged the members to an eternal enmity to the Empire.

Day before yesterday the trial was concluded. M. Accolas was condemned to a year in prisonment and 500 francs fine; Naquet, Verhere, and Chouteau to fifteen months and 500 francs; others from three to fifteen months, and all 500 francs fine, while to some were accorded civil rights for five years. Considering the gravity of the offense, and admitting the right of all governments to protect themselves from conspiracies, we must admit that these sentences are by no means severe, and it is evident that the trial has served to embitter the lower classes very much against the government of the Emperor.

Mixture of Races in California.

The intermixture of races in California is beyond all precedent in the history of mankind, and what the third and fourth generation may be like, or what language they will speak, are questions to puzzle the scientific inquirer. I know of marriages between Yankees and Digger Indians, Irish and Chinese, Mexican and Malay, Portuguese and Sandwich Islanders, English Canadian and negro, French and Spanish, to say nothing of the more common international leagues to be seen in the streets of America. And the way the English language must suffer in the mouths of the descendants of these oddly-coupled people will be terrible. Why, even now, the most familiar terms of Spanish have become engrafted on our English, so that they can never be detached again, and words from every language on earth, from Chinese to Kanaka, are working in. A laughable illustration of the effect of this jumbling together of the races came under my observation the other day. I had entered a bootmaker's to have a little job done, and said to the shopkeeper as a necessary preliminary, "You speak English?" His answer, delivered promptly and unhesitatingly, was, "Si, senor; certainment; you bet." There was the Spanish and English in one sentence, and the good man straightened himself up with a look of proud satisfaction at the thought that he could speak English like a native. He was an Italian, I believe.

About Visiting Cards.

An important feature has of late been introduced into the use of these articles. The *beau monde*, of course, makes calls by merely sending around cards. That every one knows, and hence there was some sense in the order made by somebody to deliver cards New Year's day for such of the gentry as were too lazy to go in person. The point is this: when a card is left at your house it is a call in mere form—an empty expression of a still more empty politeness—but if it be really meant for a call, and not as a card letter, you are to have the door open down. The lady visitor when she stops her carriage at the door of a "dear" friend—one whose kind regards she means to cherish—is careful, as she puts her card into the hands of the flunkey to deliver at the door, to turn down the corner as aforesaid. This is as much as to say, "I love you dearly, and I am dying to see you at once, so will not wait to go all the way up stairs of pasteboard;" and, having made this expressive utterance, the carriage drives on. *Vieda bagatelles!* what new trick will folly foist on fashion!

Queen Victoria Not Afraid of the Fenians.

The inhabitants of Cowes, Isle of Wight, anxious for the safety of the Queen, have communicated with Colonel Gray, offering their services in any way that might be deemed desirable. This offer has elicited an interesting reply:

"Her Majesty," writes Colonel Grey, "has herself never entertained the slightest apprehension as to her personal safety, though she has thought it right to the representatives of her Government, by giving her authority to the precautionary measures which they thought it prudent to adopt." And on the present occasion the offer of the people of Cowes has been forwarded to the Home Secretary, for him to determine whether it will be advisable to accept it.

The local authorities at Liverpool have investigated an alarming rumor, that an attempt had been made to destroy her Majesty's ship Donegal, in the Mersey, by means of a torpedo, and the story has not been sustained.

A New York letter says: Some of the merchants—those of sanguine temperament—are looking forward to a revival of business next week, but the more general opinion is, that nothing of the kind need be looked for until the end of the month, even if then. Ordinarily, the Southern trade ought to begin soon, but as things stand at present, it is believed that they who expect least from that quarter will be the least likely to be disappointed.

The letters from about all the leading cities are represented to be very discouraging. Goods were purchased last year are still in many cases unpacked, and where there is no buying, of course there is no cash, and no means of meeting credits.

The Porto Plattc (St. Domingo) correspondent gives a wretched account of affairs in and around that place. Provisions of every kind were scarce, and the insecure state of the country rendered it uncertain as to when they would be relieved. Much anxiety prevailed lest the town should be burnt down either by accident or design. Foreign Consuls had, it was said, frequently suffered indignities, and those whom they protect are threatened with instant death if they interfere with the political condition of the country. So far the Baez party had behaved very orderly, and whenever they have gained the ascendency due regard was always had to the rights of citizens.

CITY MATTERS.

Dr. Aborn's Medical and Surgical Rooms, 134 Smithfield street, are daily visited by scores of afflicted persons, and the amount of suffering relieved by his system of treatment is astonishing.

A Family Monument.—A Cleveland marble worker is constructing for Gen. George W. Cass, of this city, an elaborately carved family monument. One man has been engaged for the past two months in working on a small portion of the monument, and will not have it completed for some time to come.

Religious.—An interesting religious service will be held to-morrow afternoon, at half past three o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Short addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. G. Brown, D. D., Mr. D. A. Duff, Mr. D. Cooper, Mr. D. Gregg, Jr., and other earnest Christian workers.

Keystone Skating Rink.—The crowds at this delightful place of amusement increase nightly, and all appear to enjoy themselves. To-night is set apart as a farewell benefit to Eugene Pratt, the elegant young skater, who has, for some days past, been delighting the patrons of the Rink by his wonderful feats. As this will be his last appearance he should be greeted with a large audience.

Saloon at Auction.—Messrs. Smithson, Vanlook & McClelland, Auctioneers, will dispose of at public sale, this afternoon at four o'clock, the lease of the New York Exchange, a well patronized saloon located at No. 5 Wylie street. This is a rare chance for any person desiring to embark in the saloon business, as the lease has three years to run. The elegant stock of liquors, cigars, etc., will be embraced in the sale.

Fire in Collins Township.

The large and elegant mansion in Collins township, near Torrence Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly owned and occupied by Edward Rahm, Esq., but recently purchased by Major William Frew, met with a narrow escape from destruction yesterday morning. It appears that extensive repairs are being made to the building, and a number of workmen are employed on the premises. Yesterday morning a large fire was built in the furnace in the cellar, when one of the pipes leading to the upper portion of the house became overheated and ignited a portion of the woodwork. When the fire was discovered the flames had made considerable headway. Fortunately, however, the alarm was filled with water, and the workmen after much trouble, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Major Frew will be forgot that the insurance would be renewed, and a number of the valuable articles were taken down and carried out. The Major estimates the loss at about one thousand dollars.

The Persecuted Christians in Turkey.

We were highly pleased to receive a personal visit last evening from the Rev. Arthur Bogdan, a distinguished Nestorian Priest, from the Province of Servia, Turkey, who has been sent to the United States to spread information among our people concerning the situation of the persecuted Christians of Mahometan people, who are waging a terrible conflict against Mahomedanism. The Rev. Mr. Bogdan comes to us bearing letters from some two-thousand prominent American and English clergymen, including the endorsement of the leading journals in the United States. On Sunday evening, the 19th inst., he will occupy the pulpit of the First United Presbyterian Church (Rev. W. J. Kyle, pastor), Seventh, between Grant and Smithfield streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at two and a half o'clock, and in the evening, at the request of the Rev Dr. Sam'l Laird, pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Sandusky, Ohio, he will preach in that church on Sabbath-street. We bespeak for the Rev. Mr. Bogdan the most kind congregations on both occasions. His cause appeals directly to the American Christian public.

Failure of the Birmingham Pedestrian to Walk One Hundred Hours.

We have already alluded to the fact that Isaac Keefer, a young man about nineteen years of age, had undertaken to walk one hundred miles in one hundred consecutive hours, without rest or sleep, on a wager of six hundred dollars. The trial was commenced on Monday evening last in the hall of the Eclectics, Fifth avenue, Birmingham, and the young pedestrian kept steadily at his task until Thursday morning, when he succeeded in completing eighty miles in twenty-one hours, when he was compelled to succumb to the strain upon his overtaxed system. Utterly exhausted, he fell to the floor insensible, and the enterprise ended in a failure, after continuing for nearly four-and-twenty-eight hours without intermission. He was immediately placed under the care of Dr. Ewing and Dunning, who soon restored him to consciousness, and he is now doing well, and would be expected. Previous to leaving out, the attendant of Keefer had pricked him with pins and employed other means of stimulating his energies, but without avail, and his appearance was haggard in the extreme. The undertaking would considerable excitement in the community, and large numbers flocked daily to the engine house to get a glimpse of the pedestrian.

G. A. R. District Convention.

In pursuance to a special order from District Commander P. A. Monfort, a convention of delegates from the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the District of Allegheny county, was held on Thursday evening at the Soldier's Relief Hall, in Allegheny City. The meeting was largely attended, representatives being present from all the Posts in the county. In the absence of the District Commander, who is attending the National Convention, Comrade Joseph R. Oxley, of Post No. 35, was, on motion, elected to preside. On motion, Comrades Patterson, Harris, Tyler, Edgar, Goodall, Barry and Neely were appointed as assistants, and Comrades H. L. Young, J. C. Sample, David A. Jones and C. B. Atwell as secretaries. After the object of the convention had been briefly stated by the chairman, on motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of the convention on essential points be held strictly secret.

Considerable discussion prevailed upon the election of the Convention for Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, but on the vote was taken, the choice of the Convention for District Commander was unanimously adopted. After an interchange of views on general matters, the Convention adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Mr. Will T. Wiley, jeweler on Wylie street, made information charging Emile Dorf, a boy employed, with receiving stolen goods. The deponent alleges that the defendant has in his possession a valuable gold watch, and obtained the same from a boy, and which defendant knew at the time he received them, to have been stolen. A warrant was issued.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY AND ASSAULT.

Patrick Torrey entered suit against Mrs. Waldie, the keeper of a tavern opposite the drove yard, in the Ninth ward, for robbery. The deponent alleges that he was at Mrs. Waldie's house when he was attacked by her and two men who were in the house. The men, he says, beat him severely, while he was getting his punishment, Mrs. Waldie "went through" his pockets, taking a pocket-book containing a fourteen-dollar bill. He stated that after they had got through whipping him, the two men took him out and threw him in the gutter. Mrs. Waldie was arrested and held for a hearing.

She then entered a cross-suit against Torrey, for assault and battery, alleging that he knocked her down and otherwise abused her. In default of five hundred dollars bail, committed to jail, with appearance for a hearing on Tuesday next, he was committed to jail.

A HEAT TRANSACTION.

James McLaughlin, keeper of a butcher shop at the corner of Webster and Seventh streets, made oath charging a man named Morgo with false pretenses. He alleges that on about the 10th of December last Morgo obtained meat from him to the value of $26, representing that he was in contract for supplying supper at City Hall for two hundred persons, at a dollar per head. Morgo pay for the meat following day. All of which was false. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

[Before Alderman Bell.]

ENTERING AND ROBBERY.

Thos. Murdock was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, instituted by John M. Kirkpatrick, an engineer living on Seventh street. The deponent states that he resided in Birmingham, and on Saturday night, when he was assaulted by Murdock, who was in company with Hutherford Johnston, struck him and knocking him down. The accused was held to bail for a hearing on the 21st inst.

[Before Alderman Gripp.]

FORESTALLING THE MARKET.

A countryman named William Adams, hailing from Finley township, was arrested yesterday by officer Joseph Thomas, Market Constable, for forestalling, in purchasing a dressed hog in the market, carrying it into stall and offering it for sale. After a hearing in the case the accused was fined a number of ten dollars and costs upon the countryman, upon the payment of which he was discharged.

[Before Alderman Mullin of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A LITTLE GIRL.

Nicholas Kelly appeared at the office of this magistrate yesterday and made an information against a man named David P. Hatch, charging him with committing an outrage on the person of deponent's little sister, aged thirteen years. Hatch is a man of about forty-five years of age, and has a grown up children. The little girl, Kelly, is an orphan, and has been staying at the house of Hatch, who is a relative of her deceased parents, for some time past. It is alleged that about two weeks ago the defendant lured her, and that since that time he has had criminal connection with her upon several occasions. It appears that one of the wife of her brother, Nicholas, to Hatch's house a day or two since, and she told him that Hatch had criminal intercourse with her, whereupon he appeared before Alderman Mullin and made the information as stated. Hatch, for outraging the person of his sister. The accused was arrested by officer Sarber, and after a hearing was held in default of five thousand dollars' bail for his appearance at Court for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

David Marray was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Ellis Wright. The parties are employed at a saw mill in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and a quarrel arising between them is regard to a debt, Mr. Murray struck Mr. Wright down. The accused was brought before the Alderman, when the case was amicably settled.

Mrs. Ellen Hoffit lodged complaint against her husband, Henry Hoffit, for assault and battery. The parties live in Duquesne Borough, and the wife alleges that her husband attacked her, struck her on the head with a broken jug, threw her to the floor and kicked her. Henry was arrested, but when brought before the Alderman promised to act more quietly in the future, whereupon he wife withdrew the suit and he was discharged.

A boy named Patrick Cashoe was charged with assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Mary Gannon. It appears that a son of Mrs. Gannon and Cashoe got into a quarrel while coming home from the night school, Webster Hall, when the latter, it is alleged, attacked young Gannon and gave him a severe beating. Cashoe was arrested by officer Rossiter, but Mrs. Gannon not desiring to prosecute the case the latter was discharged.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING AND ASSAULT.

David Schaill made an information before Alderman Thomas charging Daniel Sheehan with selling liquor without license. Another information was made by Schaill, also charging Sheehan with selling liquor to minors. He was held to bail on both charges.

Schaill also preferred an information charging Sheehan's son with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant kicked him and pushed him violently. He was held to bail.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—For the matinee performance this afternoon the *Ledger* presents "The Commander of Moscow," is announced. In the evening, Mrs. Waller will make her last appearance and perform the "Duchess of Malfi," which was performed last evening to a large audience. The "Golden Farmer" will complete the entertainment. On Monday evening, Miss Lotta, the favorite child, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, will commence an engagement, which will doubtless be a great success.

Academy of Music.—Manager Pike and his Undine Troupe will reach this city this morning, from Chicago, and the musical spectacle will be produced on Monday evening. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the Daric in the "Butterfly's Revenge" the dancing and dresses of the *ballet* is particularly beautiful. Vanfleet (Miss Lotta) with her bewitching grace and airy lightness of step, she certainly proves the fitness of every motion in her gracefies and every point of the costume of the Japanese. Miss Pike's pretty face is a comic feature that lends additional zest to this lively little scene. In the character of "Ballet Dancer," Vennell invariably delights all who admire vigor and grace in dancing. "Vanfleet and Vennell" are